Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23. VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1896. No. 44.

Surprised People

When customers see the prices we are selling Solid Gold Watches, Rings, Brooches, etc., at, they exclaim: oh, they must be plated, at such prices. Our answer is: remember we bought the stock for less than 50c. on the dollar; and we guarantee everything to be exactly as represented. We have still a considerable stock of the above Goods, besides Silverware, Clocks, Novelties, Plated and Silver Jewelry, which must be closed out. Everything guaranteed.

Next Door to Our Regular Place of Business, 47 & 49 Government St.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

The Prince of Wales

Standing on the bank of the Potomac River, at a point where the river was three miles wide, remarked that he had heard it related that George Washington had thrown a silver dollar across the river, but upon looking at the distance, he was inclined to doubt the truth of the story. Uncle Sam, who was in company with the prince, said, by way of explanation of this remarkable throw: "Well you must remember a dollar went further in those days than it does now." History repeats itself. A dollar in our store goes further now than ever before. Lines like these should be of interest:

165 doz. Ladies' H.S. Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, 60c. doz.

50 doz. Nice, Soft Kid Gloves, with Embroidered Back, 7 Hook Laced, 90c. per Pair.

90 Pairs Fine Summer 10x4 Blankets, $1.05 per Pair.

Buckramette, Fibre Interlining, 64 inches wide, 15c. usual price 25c.

Other goods in proportion.

The Westside.

April 15th, 1896. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—	The Liverpool & London & Globe Insce. Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.
Marine Agency—	The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.
Life and Accident—	The Traveler's Insurance Company.
Railway Agents—	The Union Pacific Railway Co'y.
Steamship Agents—	Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.
Coal Office—	THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Comox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

It's a Strange Thing

to see how carelessly some people do their buying. They drift along spending money without thought of value received.

Its very easy to add twenty-five per cent. to your income by a little thought as to how you buy and where you buy. Our stock of groceries is full of points for money savers and dollar-fattening bargains. Its a large dollar that is worth $1.25, but your dollars are worth that with us. Bring 'em along and secure these bargains for yourself.

Pratt's Astral Oil, (not re-filled) $1.40.
American Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. for 25c.
American Oat Meal, 10 lbs. for 30c.
Honey, Syrup and Molasses, in useful air-tight jars, 25c.
Another Shipment of Oranges.
Lemons, 15c. per doz.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., Grocers.

Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes.

We have a full line of these goods, of the best manufacture, at moderate prices.

John Cochrane, Chemist.
N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Reports on Mines

We are in a position to give clients the following for the prices set opposite:

Report on the value of a prospect, including map and abstract of title	$50 00
Report on the value of a developed mine, including maps and abstract of title	100 00
Special report on the value of the stock of any incorporated company in Trail Creek	25 00

General information free to clients.

FOR SALE—

Josies, 47 1-2, O. K.'s, St. Elmos, Iron Mask, Poorman, Virginia, Gertrude, War Eagles, Alberni Consolidated, Mineral Creek, Alberni, Nanaimo.

SPECIAL—

"JUMBOS," the only lot in the market. PHOENIX and POORMAN.

For all particulars, information and maps, call upon.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
Stock Brokers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Six roomed furnished house; five minutes' walk from postoffice. Rent $20 per month. Apply 100 Government st., or 111 Blanchard st. ap20-3

NOTICE—Auction Sale at Hardaker's rooms to-morrow, at 2 o'clock. Modern Furniture, Carpets, etc. ap20-1

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street.

LOST—About ten days ago; a little black and tan dog, answering to the name of "Trilby." A reward will be paid if returned to 178 Yates st. ap20-3t

BEST WHITE LEAD—$6 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, Fort street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Driard.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the Vancouver Hotel, 71 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.; in good running order; for particulars apply to F. J. Dawley, P. O. Box 268, or on the premises. ap20-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Good second-hand cushion-tire bicycle. Apply A. E., this office. ap20-2t

ATTENTION—Don't forget the Auction Sale at Hardaker's rooms, Douglas st., To-morrow, at 2 o'clock. ap20-1

WANTED—A middle aged woman, to take charge of kitchen in a hotel. Apply to Gobe Hotel, Esquimalt. ap20-3t

CREOSOTE OIL, for shingles; 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Driard. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

MIXED PAINTS—$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

Dominion Election

Opposition Committees.

A meeting of Committees 3 and 4 will be held To-Morrow (Tuesday) evening at Eight O'clock, at Templeman and Milne's Central Committee Rooms, Balmoral Building, Douglas street.

A general meeting of all committees will be held on Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Fine Teas.

Lipton's.

Ceylon, Mudliyar Brand, in Packages, 50c. and 75c. per pound.

Choice English Breakfast, 25c. per pound.

R. H. Jameson,
33 FORT STREET

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

On Saturday, 25th inst., at 2 p.m

I will sell by order of the executors in the estate of J. J. Russell (deceased), at

The Metropolitan Stables,

158 Yates St, above Quadra St.

1 MARE IN FOAL,
1 HORSE,
1 HACK,
1 DOUBLE HARNESS,
ROBES, ETC.
ALSO PERSONAL EFFECTS.

TERMS CASH.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
ap20td Auctioneer.

STILL IN DURANCE VILE.

The American Baptist Missionary Still a Prisoner in Cuba.

Havana, April 20.—Rev. Alberto Jesus Diaz, the American Baptist missionary, and his brother Alfred, are still held "in communicato," and therefore, nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the charges against them, further than it is generally understood they are of a political nature.

HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

Spain and the United States May Now Shake Hands and Call it Square.

Element of Home Rule is Secured by the Establishment of Two Local Houses.

Government's General Will Still Continue as Supreme Representative.

Washington, April 20.—The Spanish government within the next four weeks will put into execution a comprehensible system of home rule or autonomy for the island of Cuba.

There is good reason to believe the state department has received from Madrid information to this effect. At any event, it is beyond question that this important move is assured, and promises to bring to a sudden termination the irritation and friction which has existed for many months between the United States and Spain, and to replace this feeling with one of a friendly amiable nature.

The law, which will be put into effect, was signed by the Queen Regent of Spain on March 15, 1895, and is to be followed up by rules and regulations developing the present scheme of reforms. By the time the Queen Regent of Spain makes her address to the Spanish cortes, which assembles in one month, the law will be promulgated throughout Cuba, and the long-expected policy of home rule for Cuba will be realized.

The law is very elaborate in its provisions. The element of home rule is secured by the establishment of two local bodies, drawn largely, if not entirely, from residents of Cuba. One of these is to be known as the provincial chamber of deputies, the other as the council of administration. The latter has appellate jurisdiction over the former.

Large powers are granted to the council of administration in the internal management of public affairs, but the government's general will continue as supreme representative on the island, and will have direct charge of military, naval and international questions. The details of the reform projects were published at the time of their adoption by the Spanish cortes in 1895.

LLOYD OSBORNE MARRIED.

He Weds Miss Katherine Durham, of Springfield, Miss.

San Francisco, April 20.—The steamer Gaelic brings news of the marriage at Honolulu, on the 10th instant, of Lloyd Osborne, stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, to Miss Katherine Durham, of Springfield, Miss. Miss Durham has been a student at Stanford University for the last two years.

A GOOD OLD AGE.

Hannah Chard, of Paulsboro, N. J., is 108 and Still Frisky.

Paulsboro, N. J., April 20.—Mrs. Hannah Chard, or "Aunt Hannah," as familiarly known, celebrated her 108th birthday at her home at Ferrel, Gloucester county, to-day. There were present three sons, the youngest of whom is 66 years, thirty-two grandchildren, 82 great-grandchildren, and 12 great-great-grandchildren. Hundreds of people paid their respects to the oldest woman in New Jersey.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

In a Collision off the Coast of Scotland.

Glasgow, April 20.—The steamer Marsden, from Greenock, collided with the British bark Firth of Solway, Captain Kendrick, yesterday, near Kish lightship, causing the latter to sink. Thirteen men and children were drowned. The captain and eight sailors were saved. The steamer's bows are badly stove in.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

Showing the Danger of Making So-called Insanity "Cures."

Wallace, Ida., April 20.—J. E. Perry killed his mother with a hatchet on Saturday morning, presumably in a fit of insanity. The family, consisting of father, mother, wife and baby of the murderer, arrived from Tekoa on Thursday. Henry Ellers, a milkman, went to the house to deliver milk, and when Mrs. Perry went to the door, Perry caught his mother, struggled with her an instant, and then knocked her down. Approaching with a hatchet, he ordered Ellers to leave. Ellers hurried away for help, but when he returned the woman was lying on the floor hacked to pieces, and the murderer had fled. After murdering his mother, Perry picked up his baby, and walking quietly out of doors, handed it to his wife and fled. The sheriff and county marshal overtook the murderer about a mile distant from the house, and he imediately drew the bloody hatchet and dared them to approach him. There was a lively struggle, but they overpowered him and brought him back to jail. It is learned that Perry has long been subject to fits, and has twice been in an asylum, first at Pueblo, Colo., and later at Medical Lake, Wn. At times when young Perry was suffering from his disease, he was inclined to quarrel with his father. This morning it was evident that another attack was coming on, so his father went away. Young Perry is about 24 years old, and was married in Utah in 1892.

TOOK CHARGE OF THE PULPIT.

A Crank Causes Consternation in an Oakland Pulpit.

Oakland, Cal., April 20.—A crank with a gun stampeded the congregation of the First Unitarian church yesterday. He stepped out from the pulpit early in the service, loudly denounced religion, derided immorality and espoused Darwinism. Talking coherently but excitedly at first he drew no weapon, but when the members of the congregation tried to reason with him to dissuade him from turning the altar into a forum, he fiercely faced his remonstrators and flourishing his revolver, dared them to lay hands on him. It was just at this point that the parson slipped away by the rear door, and he was only coaxed back half an hour later upon the positive assurance that the man with the gun was in durance vile. The prisoner gave his name as Lewis Borges, of Portland, Maine. He is undoubtedly insane.

STRIDES OF SCIENCE

M. Lippman, a Distinguished Investigator, can Photograph Natural Colors.

The New Process, so Mr. Lippman Says, is Simple in the Extreme.

London, April 20.—The latest development of genuine photography in colors was explained to a brilliant audience at the Royal Institute last Saturday evening by M. Lipmann, a distinguished French investigator.

He has now succeeded in reproducing perfectly all colors of nature on a sensitive plate. Prominent leaders in science who were present were aroused to great enthusiasm by M. Lippmann's achievements. He explained his methods, which were simple, and displayed results which were marvellous. The light, as everyone knows, leaves traces of its energy in photographic pictures of light and shade, but colorless because forms of individual waves or vibrations are not depicted. To secure this result M. Lippmann places behind the thin transparent gelatine, a mirror of mercury. This stops the rays of light and reflects them, thus rendering the vibrations practically stationary, as the results show. Then they leave on the film an impress of each separate prismatic color and shade.

These effects are not similar to those of pigment, which can be seen any direction. The film remains transparent, its hues are like those of soap bubbles or nacrious mother-of-pearl or other substances in themselves colorless—in other words—the photographic plate which is developed in an ordinary manner, must be held at a certain angle in order to see the chromatic effects.

M. Lippmann showed by reflected electrical light a number of pictures produced in this manner, several being simple colors of spectrum; other photographs were of natural objects and scenes, including portraits.

A ROTHSCHILD DEAL.

The Great Financial Firm Invest in New South Wales.

Washington, April 20.—The Rothschilds have acquired a large interest in one of the leading silver smelter works in New South Wales. The United States commercial agent at Newcastle, N. S. W., Mr. Keightley, in a report to the state department says these smelting works are projected on an extensive scale for the treatment of silver ore from Broken Hill by the Ashcroft process. The company, termed the New Sulphide Corporation, in which the great house of Rothschilds holds a large interest, has purchased a site at Cockle creek, about 12 miles from Newcastle, and works costing $290,000 are being erected. They will employ 1000 men.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Two Wife Murderers Will Pay the Death Penalty on Thursday.

Sing Sing, N. Y., April 20.—Invitations to two executions in Sing Sing prison are being sent out by Warden Sage this morning.

Julius P. Hermann and Charles Pustolka, two wife murderers, will pay the death penalty of their crimes in the electrical chair on Thursday, shortly after 11 o'clock. Warden Sage said today the reason he had decided to postpone the executions until Thursday was in order that the two murderers would have some time to prepare for death. They have not been notified when they will be executed, and the first they will know about the date will be when the warden goes into the cells to lead them to the death chair.

WILL STAND BY BALLINGTON.

The Salvationists of St. Paul Will Extend Him Large Support.

St. Paul, April 20.—Nearly 90 per cent. of the members of the Salvation Army of this city have declared for Ballington Booth. They are only awaiting his arrival or that of his officials to make known their position.

TUPPER AT WORK

The Uncrowned King is Beginning His Open and Bare-Faced Bribery.

He Has Promised Prince Edward Island Seven Lines of Railway.

A Collossal Scheme of Bribery in Public Works is Also in Hand.

Ottawa, April 20.—Sir Charles Tupper is beginning his anticipated open and barefaced bribery for election purposes.

The government gives notice of resolutions to build seven lines of railway in Prince Edward Island as feeders for the government railway. There are only five constituencies on the island, so that is more than a railway apiece.

The government are also preparing further estimates containing a most collossal scheme of bribery in public works. They know that none of these can go through within three days of dissolution, and are intended for campaign purposes only. This reckless plunging and gambling with public funds must startle the business men of Canada.

Dr. Montague was in the house today.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC

United States Senators Scratching Their Heads Over a School Problem.

General News Notes Gleaned in the Land of the Free.

Washington, April 20.—In the United States senate to-day, pending the question relating to sectarian schools, Mr. Carter (Rep. Montana) offered amendments striking out the provision that no appropriation shall be made to sectarian schools.

Mr. Peffer offered a further amendment directing the secretary of the interior to provide temporary schools for any Indian children cut off from school facilities by the closing of sectarian schools. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cockerill then offered a substitute for the entire proposition. The substitute provides for contracts with existing schools for 1897 to the extent of 50 per cent. of the contracts of 1895, and adds the following:

"And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriation whatever for the education of Indian children in any sectarian school, whenever provision can be made for their education otherwise."

Further consideration of the sectarian school amendment was then deferred owing to the absence of Mr. Carter.

Boston, April 20.—"Patriots Day," to commemorate the battle of Lexington, was observed here to-day by a general suspension of business, display of national colors from public buildings, and meetings of patriotic societies.

Pittsburg, April 20.—Andrew Carnegie has authorized the trustees of the Carnegie art gallery to offer $800 for the best two oil paintings by American artists. The word "Americans" will include Canadians.

Rome, N. Y., April 20.—The trial of the boy train wreckers began this afternoon. Hildreth is the first, they having demanded separate trials. Following him will be Plato, then Hibbard; their companion having died of consumption in Utica jail.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 20.—F. W. Morse, for seven years master mechanic of the Eastern division of the Wabash route, with headquarters here, has resigned to accept the office of superintendent of motive power of the entire Grand Trunk railway system, succeeding H. H. Wallis, with headquarters at Montreal.

Cable News.

Havre, April 20.—The steamer Savoy, freighted by Gaston Menier, of chocolate fame, for Anticosti, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, where M. Menier intends to attempt colonization, has left here laden with a large quantity of material, agricultural implements and tools of all kinds and fifty emigrants of different trades. Mr. Menier has appointed as the governor of the island, M. Commettant, former commissioner of the trans-Atlantic company, at a salary of 25,000 francs. Another inhabitant of Havre, M. Landrieu, is to be associated with him in the work of administration. The cost of this attempt at colonization is estimated at 7,000,000 francs.

ROYAL Baking Powder
has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE NEWS OF CANADA

English Capitalists Will Soon Arrive—Floods Cause Damage in Quebec.

The Newfoundland Seal Fisheries—Mrs. Bell Sentenced to Prison for Life.

The Bold Sir Charles Will Beard the Lion in His Den—News Notes.

Winnipeg, April 20.—The Horne-Payne party left here to-day for Victoria and Vancouver where three weeks will be spent in examining the electric railway systems in which they are largely interested. As soon as the road allows the whole party, with the addition of two very eminent mining engineers, one from Washington and another from Cape Colony, will go into the interior of British Columbia and make a very thorough inspection of all the mines. They will be "up country" the most of the summer. The syndicate represented by Mr. Horne-Payne controls ten mines in British Columbia, and it is the intention of the party to thoroughly post themselves on the country before returning. Mr. Horne-Payne thinks that British Columbia has a very bright future. He is so sure of it, in fact that he and his companions will invest two and a half million dollars in the province this year.

Montreal, April 20.—Reports from Three Rivers are to the effect that much damage is likely to be caused by floods. The greater part of the city is covered with ice piled up in great masses on the streets. The citizens are going about in boats, and the loss is incalculable. The gas works are flooded and the fires are extinguished; the electric light station and the waterworks are also threatened. There are over four feet of water in some of the streets and houses. The ice bridge between here and Quebec has not moved yet. Reports from Berthier, St. Bartholomei, Yamachiche and St. Anne de la Perade state that these villages are entirely under water. At Grand Nord the inhabitants fear that if the wind rises their homes will be carried away.

Halifax, April 20.—A dispatch from St. Johns, Nfld., says: The steamer Harlow from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the seat of the seal fisheries, arrived here with four thousand seals, about half an ordinary cargo. She reports very unfavorably respecting the sailing vessels operating there. St. John's harbor is again packed with ice and hundreds of men are seeking seals.

Montreal, April 20.—The Jacques Cartier Conservatives have nominated F. D. Monk, advocate, of this city, and son of the late Judge Monk, for the house of commons. It is not yet certain whether Mr. Charbonneau, the present member, will be again his party's standard-bearer.

Galt, April 20.—James Deans, aged 90, a retired farmer, was run over by a shunting car at the Great Western station, his head being completely severed from the body.

Winnipeg, April 20.—It is reported in Conservative circles in the city that Sir Charles Tupper will visit Winnipeg about May 1.

Toronto, April 20.—At an Orange lodge banquet last night E. F. Clarke, ex-M. P., announced that he would contest West Toronto as an anti-remedial Conservative at the coming election.

Ottawa, April 20.—Mrs. Bell, for cruel treatment to her grandchildren, was on Saturday sentenced to life imprisonment. She punished a boy of 15 and a girl of 16 with the most fiendish tortures her ingenuity could devise. Stripping them to the thinnest clothing, she would soak them in water and compel them to sit before open windows when the temperature was several degrees below zero, until their attire was frozen stiff. On one occasion the boy was kept at work in the cold, improperly clad, until his toes were frozen and dropped off. The children were fed victuals mixed with noxious fluids like kerosene, turpentine and worse.

Winnipeg, April 20.—The town of Qu'Appelle is much excited over a remarkable incident, more so because all the parties connected therewith are quite prominent. These are the facts: An infidel at Qu'Appelle was dying and two well known men of that place were watching at his bedside. Suddenly those in the adjoining room heard a piercing cry and rushed into the sick room, found the two watchers insensible and the infidel dead. The men have never since been able to speak of what they saw and cannot refer to the matter. One of them is not expected to live. It is believed there that they saw the Evil One.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Dr. H. I. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors at the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort. *

—There will no doubt be a rush of boys to Gilmore & McCandless' next week. *

—See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store. *

ENGLAND IS MAD.

Alleged Terms of the Treaty Between China and Russia Displeasing.

London, April 20.—The alleged terms of the secret treaty between Russia and China were reprinted here to-day from a German paper, and created a bad impression, though it is evident that the statements made are not wholly true. According to the story, China permits Russia in war time to use any of her ports to mobilize, repair and coal her warships and to raise supplies in China. The latter also allows Russia to use Port Arthur, Kiangshoo or any other port of the Kianshoo or Chekiang as a naval or military base.

Other startling provisions include a branch line of the Siberian railway to Talienwan, controlled conjointly for fifteen years by Russia and China. Then the latter, if capable, takes charge of the road. There is a virtual cession to Russian of an island opposite Taliewan and several points on the south side, as a protection to the Siberian railroad. China's markets are to be opened to Russian goods, and Russia is to send several hundred officers to drill 100,000 Chinese troops.

The Globe this afternoon says: "If one tenth of the foregoing is true, there is no doubt that the far eastern question is about to assume a graver aspect than ever. Hitherto there has been no doubt of the existence of a treaty. Until the coronation of the Czar is over it is not likely that Russia will do anything openly provocative; but afterwards it is probable that she will boldly show her hand, and we shall be confronted with the most difficult problem for a long time past."

TO SEE CUBANS DIE.

Great Crowds go to See the Poor Insurgents Shot.

Cincinnati, April 20.—The Commercial Gazette's special from its correspondent, Mrs. Josephine Woodward, dated Havana, April 18, says:

Ten men were shot at Moro castle last Sunday, and this morning ten more were shot. Of all that occurs behind those walls the greatest part must be a matter of conjecture. Only a few Spaniards know and they do not tell. It is supposed that subterranean passages lead under the waters of the bay from Moro castle to the strong fortifications just across in Havana, and that this is made use of in the disposition of prisoners.

All political prisoners, however, who are accorded a trial and condemned to die, are publicly executed. These affairs are made great occasions, and before sunrise the bay is fairly swarming with little craft carrying visitors to the bloody scene. Women take their children and go, and all other business is for the time suspended.

Philadelphia, April 20.—John D. Hart, owner of the steamer Bermuda, Capt. O'Brien, master, and Mate Murphy, who are charged with aiding in setting on foot a military expedition against Spain, were today held in $1,000 each by the United States district court. Second Mate Stimpson was released. Almost a score of witnesses testified that the Bermuda had taken on board about eighty men from the steamer Atlantic City, which sailed from Tuckahoe, N. J.; that there were arms and ammunition on the steamer, and that they were discharged from the vessel on the Cuban coast.

American News.

Baraboo, Wis., April 20.—Rev. Morrill Twins, evangelist, whose meetings have been broken up by persons who did not like his peculiar style of evangelism, has been ordered out of town by the mayor. A proclamation was issued forbidding any public gathering last night and special police were on duty to enforce orders. He will not be allowed to speak.

Cleveland, April 20.—It has been finally decide to hold the national encampment of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias in this city, Aug. 24 to 31. Headquarters for the general committee will be opened Monday next, and all committees will begin active preparations for the encampment.

Toledo, April 20.—By the explosion of a barrel of gasoline in the Dauntless bicycle factory to-night the entire plant was wrecked. The fire communicated to the Toledo Machine and Tool Works, where valuable patterns were ruined. Many of them cannot be replaced. Their loss will amount to $40,000, with insurance at $30,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 20.—Early this morning Sterling Salvage was taken from bed at Irving college, seven miles from McMinnville, by masked moonshiners, and hanged. He was suspected of being a "spotter" for the United States officials.

MASTER PAINTER OF ALL.

April Was the Anniversary of Raffaelle's Death.

To-day is the anniversary of the death of the man who, by universal consent, was the greatest of all the great painters—Raffaelle Sanzio. He was born March 8, 1483; he died on Good Friday, April 7, 1520. He was 37 years old. He died at an age when most men of his time began to work, but he had then performed tremendous labors of the highest excellence.

Raffaelle is what the modern art writers call him. He is called in Italian Raffaello, in French Raphael, and in German Rafael. He did not rise to fame from obscurity. He was of aristocratic blood, and he came of a family of artists and architects. He was born an artist, and all the Graces presided at his birth. He had a face and form of surpassing beauty, a fascinating presence, charming manners, a musical voice, social influence and wealth, while his superlative talent was forfeited by consuming ambition and untiring energy. He was naturally endowed with the highest talent and every opportunity incentive and encouragement was given to its best development. He studied in Florence, where he had the benefit of the work of the earlier masters, as well as the first great productions of Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, of his own day.

When he was 25 he aspired to paint an apartment in the public palace of Florence, and wrote to his uncle, the architect of St. Peter's in Rome, asking his influence. The uncle did better, and secured for him a commission from Julius II. to decorate a room in the Vatican. He began this work in 1508, and from the subjects in his pictures the room is called the chamber of sciences. The pope was so pleased with the work that he ordered all the other decorations of the chamber effaced, to be re-decorated by Raffaelle. The young artist was delighted, but he was too generous to destroy a painting by his teacher, Perugino, and, at his request, it was allowed to remain.

Philosophy was the theme of decoration in the second chamber of the Vatican. The work embraced fifty-two figures, and is regarded as one of the most sublime productions of art. From this time to his death Raffaelle was the lion of Roman society, the pet of the Pope, who held out to him promise of the purple, and he had at his call, for ideas and suggestions, the literary and artistic world.

Pope Julius died while the work of decorating the second chamber was going on, but Raffaelle stood equally high in the favor of the succeeding Pope, Leo X. Under his patronage he finished the third chamber of the Vatican, and one critic maintains that this work, above all others, entitles Raffaelle to the epic crown. The decoration of the three rooms required nine years incessant work and was finished in 1517. The decorations in the first chamber partake of the style of Perugino, the teacher, but all of Raffaelle's subsequent productions were marked by a style of incomparable grandeur and originality. Of all the excellencies in painting he yielded the palm only in color to Titian and Correggio. His power in light and shade was beyond understanding. His picture in the second chamber of St. Peter's deliverance from prison by the angel shows this wonderful knowledge of the effect of light. Moonlight shows the figures of the soldiers outside the prison. A torch gives a second and distinct light, while a clear, celestial splendor, rivaling sunlight, comes from the presence of the angel.

In portraits he was beyond praise. So lifelike was his picture of Pope Leo X. that a cardinal approached it with paper and pen in hand and stood before it for some time waiting the pontiff's signature.

The rivalry between Raffaelle and Michael Angelo was intense, and resulted in a fierce controversy between their friends, who wrote volumes of accusations and defense. One of these books, by a friend of Raffaelle, is entitled, Whether Raffaelle Enlarged and Improved His Manner on Seeing the Works of Michael Angelo.

Angelo decorated the Sistine chapel, while Raffaelle was at work on the Vatican chambers. Angelo's friends, the Florentines, charged Raffaelle with obtaining a private view of Angelo's unfinished work and stealing his ideas to incorporate into his own work in the first chamber. Raffaelle's friends show that he had finished the first chamber before Angelo finished half of his own work in the chapel, in 1511, when it was exhibited to the public. Angelo completed the chapel late in 1512, in time for the Christmas mass, and at this time Raffaelle was at work on the second chamber of the Vatican.

For some reason, not exactly clear, Raffaelle on his deathbed thanked God he had lived in Angelo's time.

Raffaelle's last and greatest work was the Transfiguration of Christ at Mount Tabor. When the work was nearly complete he was taken with a fever and died. His favorite pupil, Giulio Romano, finished it. His body was exhibited by the side of his unfinished masterpiece, and all Rome witnessed in tears the pathetic spectacle.

Raffaelle never married, but he loved from his youth a baker's daughter. Her portrait by him is still preserved, and her form and face figure in many of his angels and Madonnas.

Raffaelle's maxim in art was: "Things must not be represented as they are, but as they should be."—New York Mail and Express.

LOGGING RAILROAD RAVAGES.

The rapidity with which the forests of the remaining lumber states are being denuded of their trees is something which calls for not only earnest protest, but prompt state or national interference. The introduction of the logging railway has done much to accelerate the slaughtering.

Under the old method of lumbering the destruction of the forests was sure enough, but it was slow in comparison with the work as now carried on in the regions where the logging roads are in operation. One of the roads now tapping the great lumber region at the head-waters of the Mississippi river will illustrate the case. The pine trees are cut down as under the old method of work. They are loaded upon low sleds called "go-devils" and drawn to the side of the railway track, where they are piled up awaiting the loading.

Formerly the logs were hauled to a certain point and there loaded upon great sleds which carried the logs to the banks of some adjacent stream. The logs were unloaded upon the stream's surface, and allowed to remain there till the ice broke up in the spring, when the logs would be floated down to the mills. The logging railroad does away with all this now. It runs directly into the logging country, and then stretches out spurs in every direction, four, five or ten miles in length, each spur tapping a separate region. Thus it makes no difference whether the timber is situated alongside a stream or not. The logs are loaded upon the cars on all these spurs and drawn out by stout engines down to the main track from which the spurs diverge. Here long logging trains are sent out to some point down the Mississippi, perhaps seventy-five miles from the spurs.

The trains are unloaded directly upon the Mississippi, and the shipment down stream from this point in the spring is rendered very easy. The cars are wide, short affairs built expressly for the logging trade. They are supplied with air brakes, for sometimes the grades are heavy, and if one of these trains of thirty or sometimes thirty-five loaded cars got away from the engineer, serious results would be bound to follow. The engines are small but powerful, some of the mountain-climbers, as they are called, in use in mining work in the mountains being used.

The estimate made that in ten years there will not be left a piece of available timber in the state of Minnesota if the Indian reservations, containing vast quantities of timber, are opened up to the axe, seems to be rendered all the more probable in view of the enormous energies of the logging railroads.—Harpr's Weekly.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good

—We supply shaving outfits that we guarantee. Get one, at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—Okell & Morris damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

DON'T HESITATE

about interlinings.

Fibre Chamois

Always gives stylish and lasting stiffness. It is cheap, adapts itself readily to all graceful folds—and comes in a line made perfectly waterproof by the Rigby process.

Our RED STAR LABEL ON EACH YARD protects you from imitations.

Stearns Bicycles

Are handsome, light, durable. Such grace of design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-talked-about" mount can only be secured by the most approved methods, finest material and skilled workmanship. The '96 Stearns will be the best bicycle it is possible to produce. Finished at your option in orange or black. Address now for beautiful new catalogue. "The Yellow Fellow"

AMERICAN RATTAN CO., TORONTO, ONT.
CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS

As the hall-mark is on old English Silver--
As the "old masters" signature is on a painting--
So is the name of
The E. B. EDDY CO.
on a box of Matches.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY IN COURT.

"An intresting and novel case, in which the 'X' rays practically decided the point, was tried by Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury at Nottingham the other day," says The Hospital, London. "Miss Ffollott, a burlesque and comedy actress, while carrying out an engagement at a Nottingham theatre early in September last, was the subject of an accident. After the first act, having to go and change her dress, she fell on the staircase leading to the dressing-room and injured her foot. Miss Ffollott remained in bed nearly a month, and at the end of that time was still unable to resume her avocation. Then by the advice of Dr. Frankish, she was sent to University College Hospital, where both her feet were photographed by the 'X' rays. The negatives taken were shown in court, and the difference between the two was convincingly demonstrated to the judge and jury. There was a definite displacement of the cuboid bone of the left foot, which showed at once both the nature and the measure of the injury. No further argument on the point was needed on either side, and the only defense, therefore, was a charge of contributory carelessness against Miss Ffollott. Those medical men who are accustomed to dealing with 'accident claims'—and such claims are now very numerous—will perceive how great a service the new photography may render to truth and right in difficult and doubtful cases. If the whole osseous system, including the spine, can be portrayed distinctly on the negative, much shameful perjury on the part of a certain class of claimants, and many discreditable contradictions among medical experts will be avoided. The case is a distinct triumph for science, and shows how plain fate is now furnished with a novel and successful means of vindicating itself with unerring certainty against opponents of every class."

Japanese workmen bathe the whole body once a day, and some of them twice. Public baths are provided on every street. They are fed by a constant current of cold and hot water. The bather plunges in, remains immersed some ten minutes, then comes out and receives a warm douche of fresh water.

* * *

Smithers—I wish some one would teach me to save money.

Miss Hope—Oh, Mr. Smithers, this is so sudden.

Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensations. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." MRS. DALTON, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Patronize Home Industry

The B. C. Broom and Brush Works

Have opened a factory at the corner of Johnson and Blanchard streets, Victoria, and are prepared to supply the trade of this province with all kinds of brooms and whisks, which will compete with Eastern Canada or the United States in quality or price. White labor only. Mail orders promptly attended to. mr23-1m

Harrison Hot Springs

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

St. Alice Hotel

Pleasure Resort.

Now Open for Reception of Guests

This popular resort has been completely renovated and improved, and intending visitors will find every comfort and attention.

The medical department is in charge of Dr. H. J. Philpot, so well and popularly known to those who visited the springs during the past season.

The cuisine is in charge of M. Marbeouf, late of the Poodle Dog restaurant, Victoria, which is a guarantee of the excellence of this department.

The bathing department, with latest improved porcelain lined baths, has been entirely renovated, and is in charge of experienced male and female attendants.

Excellent hunting and fishing can be had in the vicinity of the springs. A steam launch and a fleet of sail and row boats are provided for guests.

The nearest point to the Harrison Lake mines. Guides and outfits provided.

Bath Hotel—winter and summer—under same management.

Stages meet all trains at Agassiz Station, C. P. Ry., 5 miles from the springs.

For further particulars and rates, which are very low, write to

BROWN BROS.,
Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

No. 257.

BY-LAW

A By-Law to Amend the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-Law, 1894."

The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 22 of the "Ross Bay Cemetery By-law, 1894, is repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be read:—"Sec. 22. No person shall undertake or execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying, improving, or of caring for any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or carry on the work of a gardener in the cemetery, without first having the permission in writing for so doing from the Cemetery Committee, and any such work shall be carried on under the supervision of the caretaker, and to the satisfaction of the said committee. No person shall be permitted to enter the cemetery for the purpose of erecting therein any monument or headstone, or to do any stone or brick work in connection with any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, or to execute any work of a permanent character in connection with the beautifying or improving of any grave lot or lots, or any grave or graves, in the cemetery, unless he is possessed of a license issued by the City Treasurer under section 30 of Schedule A of the "Revenue By-Law, 1895," which covers the period during which he is about to work and does actually work in the cemetery."

Sec. 2. The "Ross Bay Cemetery By-law, 1884," No. (109) 16, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This by-law may be cited as the "Ross Bay Cemetery Amendment By-law, 1896."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of March, 1896.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council the 16th day of March, 1896.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 16th day of March, A. D., 1896, and all persons are hereby to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court of British Columbia within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

"LOOK IT UP."

Yes, dear reader, they have been "looking it up," and now that the HOUSES ARE LET, EXCEPT THE BIG ONE, we are turning our attention to the arable acreage that we offer at prices to defy competition.

Yes, MOUNT TOLMIE ESTATE, values have suffered, but by a favorable financial arrangement we are meeting the drop in prices.

We must pay our past due taxes or be "SOLD UP."

Call for map and get particulars of FIVE and TEN acre plots, all ready for the plow, that will produce anything that will grow on Vancouver Island.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 and 39,
Board of Trade Building.

Notice.

Belleville Street between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk is closed to Public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a. m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

WANTS.

WANTED—A bitch for foster mother. 196 View street. ap17-3t

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than 10 or 11 rooms; must be conveniently situated. Rent must be low. Give particulars and rent expected on one year's lease with privilege of two or three years. Address "N. O. P." Times Office.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of William Henry Lee, a native of the Township of Marlborough, Ont., aged about 50; 6 ft. 1 or 2 in.; formerly wore dark brown hair and dark chin whiskers. When last heard from, about eight years ago, was in British Columbia. His brother is anxious to correspond with him. Address JAMES LEE, Almonte, Ont. f18-tf-d&w

WANTED—Farmers and builders to leave their orders at Shore's hardware store, 57 Johnson street de20-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Family cows; good milkers. James W. Meldrum, Douglas street, near Fountain. a18-2t

FARMING LAND FOR SALE—Sea front. Cheap. 101 Douglas street.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—5000 R. E. Lee and Maid of Erin, in 500 parcels @ 12c. 400 O. K. @ 28c., a snap; parcels Homestake; Poorman @ 14c. A. W. More & Co, Mining Brokers, 70 Douglas street.

SALOON FOR SALE—Old, respectable trade; suitable for young couple. Apply J. C., Times office. ap10-2w

FOR SALE—A Peterboro canoe, carpet and cushions. Price $20. Apply S. J. F.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT in South Saanich, containing 150 acres; about 15 acres cleared. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Jas. Hay, Blacksmith, Pandora street. mr31-tf

TO LET.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let. 91 Fort St. ap15-4

TO LET—4 furnished cottages. Rent, $4, including water. Good place to raise chickens. Apply 3 Clarke street, Spring Ridge. mr25-1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIMROSE BALL in A. O. U. W. hall on Monday evening, April 20th. Richardson's orchestra; nice supper, and prizes for minuet and best set of lancers. Tickets $1 a couple; extra lady, 50c. ap17-3

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—An investment is offered, whereby a handsome profit can be made; capital required from $2,000 to $3,000. Address for particulars "Recorder," Times office.

PIANOFORTE OR SINGING taught by lady recently from England; holding certificate from Royal Academy of Music, London, and from Trinity College, London. For terms apply Mrs. Poulton, 139 Michigan street. ap6-1m

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

A. & W. WILSON

PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best Descrip tions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 198

JEWELERS, ETC.

American Waterbury Nickle Alarm Clocks, $1.

ANSONIA ALARMS, 90c.
GERMAN ALARMS, 70c.
Guaranteed two years.

S. A. STODDART.

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68 1-2 YATES STREET.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 23 years. SEALS' TEETH WANTED.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

$1.00.

The Public will please Take Notice That

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure

HAS BEEN REDUCED TO

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists.

Merchants will be allowed rebate on old prices for what they have in stock.

The S. R. Ryckman Medicine Co.,
HAMILTON, ONT.

For Sale or To Let.

Splendid Farm, 80 acres, for sale or to let at Saanich. Fine house, barn and chicken house (holds 100 chickens). 30 acres ready to plough; remainder good for grazing. Apply to
A. HARMAN & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

TOPICS IN EUROPE

Curious Feature of the Remarkably Prosperous Budget Statement.

Rumored Plot to Steal the Royal Regalia and Other Diamonds.

Troops From India Must be Landed to Conquer the Soudan.

London, April 20.—A curious feature of the remarkably prosperous budget statement made by the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the house of commons, is that the greater part of the increase in the importation of wines is due to "gambling" on the stock exchange, where speculators, whether successful or otherwise, consoled or congratulated themselves in the same way. It is estimated that 1,200,000 extra bottles of champagne were consumed in this way. The increased consumption of beer, which has also materially helped to swell the British budget, is accounted for by the mildness of the winter, which stimulated thirst. It appears that 33,000,000 barrels of beer were brewed during the year, an increase of 1,500,000 over the previous year.

Some alarm was caused in the tower of London a few nights ago by the rumor that a plot to steal the Crown jewels had been discovered. In any case, whether the report was founded on fact or not, it seems that there is no doubt of unusual precautions having been taken to guard the regalia. These jewels are kept in the Wakefield tower, whre Henry VI. is blieved to have been murdered. They are valued at £3,000,000 and consist in the main of valuable ornaments, including St. Edward's crown, (made for Charles II.), Queen Victoria's crown (containing 2,783 diamonds), the large ruby in front of it said to have been given to the Black Prince in 1367 by Don Pedro of Castile, and was worn by Henry V. on his helmet at the battle of Agincourt. Then there is the Prince of Wales' crown of pure gold without precious stones, the Queen Consort's crown, the Queen's crown, made for the wife of James II.; St. Edward's staff of gold, 4 1-2 feet long, weighing about ninety pounds, the Royal sceptre, Queen Victoria's sceptre, the curtana, or pointless sword of Mercy, swords of justice, coronation bracelets, royal spurs, coronation oil vesel or ampulla, in the shape of an eagle; the salt cellar of state, a reproduction or medal of the white tower; silver baptismal font, silver wine fountain, the insignia of the orders of the Bath, Thistle, Garter, Victoria Cross, etc., together with many other relics of the past or present. They are contained in glass cases, protected by strong iron cages. The plot is said to have been recently discovered.

This brings to mind the nearly successful attempt made by Col. Thomas Blood, a disbanded officer of the Parliamentary army in 1671, to carry off the crown jewels. He had succeeded in wounding and binding the keeper of the jewel office, and managed to escape out of the tower with St. Edward's crown, but was captured, and was subsequently pardoned by Charles II. who strange to say, granted him an estate worth £500 a year in Ireland. Col. Blood had previously seized the Duke of Ormonde in his coach, on night on St. James street, and carried him away with the intenton of hanging the Duke at Tyburn, for defeating the conspiracy of the Colonel to surpise Dublin Castle.

The defeat of the Dervishes outside of Saukim and around Tokar have drawn attention to the fact that troops from India will have to be landed there if the campaign against the Khalifa is to be properly conducted and the Soudan reconquered.

The friendly tribes in the vicinity of Saukim and Tokar are constantly harassing the dervishes and are keeping the latter continually on the move. The scouts say that Osman Digna has retreated to Adaro, and the friendly chief, Omantitita, has re-occupied the Agoba district.

There is much gratification in England at the showing made by the Egyptian troops, who are said to be becoming reliable enough to be pitted against the Dervishes, with even chances of victory.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the autumn campaign in the Soudan. They carry a highly, explosive shell ten miles and each shell is capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid firing capability that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction. The government shell foundary has been overwhelmed with orders for the manufacture of projectiles, and private contracts for 1,000,000 shells have been given out.

London, April 20.—The interest of Russia in Abyssinia is arousing the curiosity of Europe, and there is a great deal of ironical comment here regarding the alleged Russian Red Cross expedition fitted out by popular subscription, to proceed to Massowah and thence inland to attend the wounded Abyssinians. The present Russian expedition recalls the former so-called scientific and religious missions which have resulted in welding political links. The present expedition is led by Gen. Shevdoff, who has as his assistant Capt. Swejagin, the Russian explorer of Abyssinia; Lieut. Kochovski, a skilled engineer officer; six assistant surgeons, sixty attendants, one paymaster and three interpreters. But it is more than suspected that the surgeons and their assistants know much more about killing men than they do about healing wounds, and evidence is accummulating in many directions showing that both Russia and France have been smuggling arms and ammunition into Abyssinia and possibly even into the Soudan, and the agents of these countries are beginning the work of organizing the tribes against the Italians and British.

Assouan, Egypt, April 20.—At present there are about 10,000 men on the Soudanese frontier, out of which there are gathered at Akasheh three battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of six guns under Hunter Pasha. The latter force, as soon as sufficient camels have arrived on the spot for purposes of transportation, will push on to Suarda, which is garrisoned by a large force of Dervishes. The attacking party, under Col. Hunter, will number nearly 2,000 men, while the number of Dervishes at present at Suarda is about 14,000. Hickman Bey left Assouan on Monday with instructions to push on with all speed to Suaudra in order to take up the post of chief of staff to Col. Hunter.

Loudon, April 20.—The Chronicle publishes an interesting letter from Rome, in which it is stated that the Pope still governs his great household with order and diligence, though there are stories of the occasional failure of his physical power, but neither his diplomacy nor ecclesiastical policy have lost their old keenness of perception.

Referring to the Pope's pro-French diplomacy, the correspondent remarks that he does not believe that there is a question of a Pope ever making his hedquarters at Avignon, though at an undated future there might be a pope at Baltimore," the correspondent asserts. The Pope, it appears, is now absorbed in the idea of a reunion of the Roman Anglican church.

The Pope will bestow the golden rose upon Princess Marie Louise, of Bulgaria, as a token of his approval of her opposition to the conversion of her son, Prince Boris, to the Greek church.

Madrid, April 20.—The minister for the colonies expects the political reform law to go into effect at Porto Rico on June 1, and in Cuba on July 1. The government denies that the United States prompted this step.

Ex-Minister of Justice Robledo, the Conservative deputy from the Matanzas district, has resigned, and intends to demand that the chamber quash the Cuban elections.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived to-day and was welcomed at the railroad station by the Grand Duke Valdimir and staff, and a number of distinguished Russians. The Turkish ambassador and his staff were also present to welcome the prince. The fatteh proceeded to Tsarskoeselop, in order to visit the Czar.

London, April 20.—The boom in bicycles is spreading into the strangest corners of the earth. The latest faraway orders were received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who has sent for a lot of English riding machines for the use of the ladies of the harem. If the custom spreads in other eastern harems there will be some difficulty here in meeting the demand, and some of these newly opened trades should find their way into American hands.

London, April 20.—There have been 201 fresh cases of smallpox at Gloucester, making a total of 1,302 since the epidemic broke out, on account of the anti-vaccination ideas, since dispelled, of the inhabitants of the place.

—Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of dandruff.

OFF TO THE WAR

The Order to Start for South Africa, Tickles "Tommy Atkins."

The Garrison at Buluwayo Consists of but One Thousand Men

In the First Little Brush the Matebeles are Repulsed and Fifty Killed.

London, April 20.—There was great elation at Aldershot camp when the orders to prepare to embark for South Africa reached the regiment. The soldiers gathered together and cheered repeatedly for Queen and country, and not many days will elapse before the men are ready for shipboard. It is more than hinted that the present increase is only the first instalment of large reinforcements of troops which are to be sent to the Cape, and the Conservative newspapers are suddenly alive to the fact that the Cape of Good Hope is of vital importance to Great Britain, as being a sort of half way house to India, a most healthy station, etc., and they loudly demand that it be converted into a military base on a large scale. But what is really meant is that Great Britain should prepare for war with the Teansvaal and lose no time in doing so.

Latest advices from Buluwayo proved beyond any doubt that the town is in a most critical situation. The garrison is not believed to number 1,000 men all told, and one-third of them are foraging, holding stragetic positions, scouting or trying to keep the roads clear for the provision and ammunition trains, which are on the way to relieve Buluwayo. Besides it is reported that a large portion of the garrison left Buluwayo yesterday to attack the Imbezu regiment of Matabeles, in which case serious disaster is apprehended, according to dispatches from Capetown and elsewhere. The announcement made in the house of commons on Saturday by Mr. Chamberlain, that the government intended to immediately increase the strength of the garrison in South Africa, has caused great satisfaction here, and the Middlesex regiment, the first one ordered to sail, has been specially hosen as it fought at teh Cape in 1879.

A dispatch from Buluwayo, Matabeland, says the rebels are increasing in numbers in proximity to the fortress of the patrol established by the English. Forty-two men attacked the vanguard of Matabeles at dawn and drove them back to the main body. The English sustained a loss of only one man wounded. Two of the horses belonging to the British patrolling forces were killed, however. According to the reports over fifty of the natives were killed. At noon the scouts again encountered the rebels. Again in the afternoon a panic was caused in the town by the discovery of 200 natives hiding in the bush back of the hospital, where they were detained by the British forces. Advices so far as received do not indicate whether any of the English or Matabeles were killed or injured during these latest conflicts. The situation, however, grows more serious hourly and a hot time is expected soon.

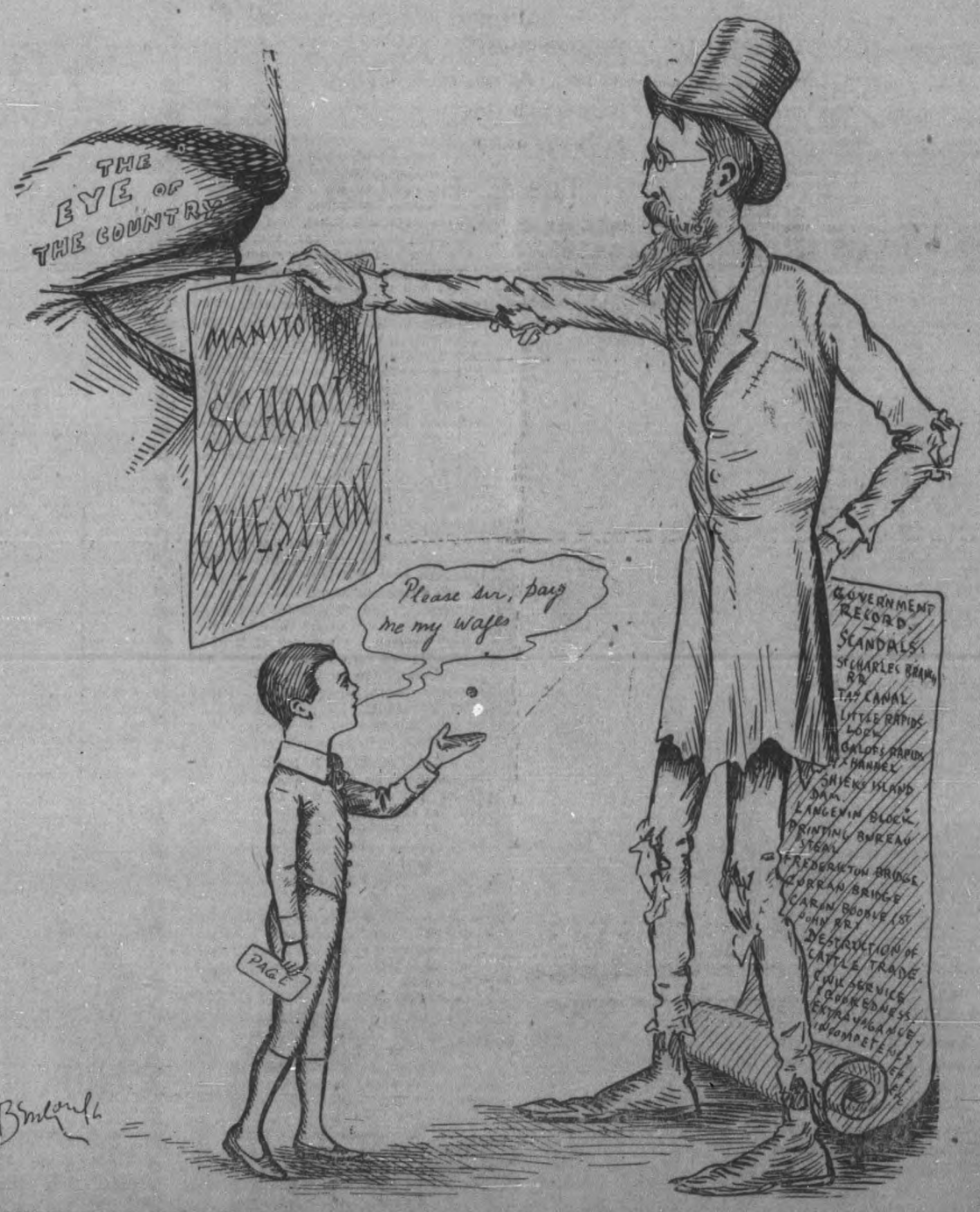
—Men's Mackintosh coats $12. Gilmore & McCandless.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

In the Powder Mine Explosion in Montana.

Helena, Mont., April 20.—Those killed in the explosion on Saturday last were V. Frank Doran, J. Morrison, H. McKenzie, Dan O'Leary, D. H. Rose, John Cairns, James T. Gallagher. The seriously wounded are: John Doran, J. Connelly, George Doran, brother of Frank; Cyrus Smith, Mike Loban, Mat. Brown. Many others are cut and bruised. The accident occurred in a magazine used for thawing powder. F. Doran was looking after the powder, and had just commenced loading the magazine when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that his candle ignited the powder. He was found twenty feet from the magazine in another drift. He must have seen the danger, and tried to escape. The other men had just finished midnight lunch, and were on the way back to work. Thirty had to pass the magazine, and it exploded when half were past. There in the centre are the dead and seriously wounded. The mine is badly caved in. Superintendent Cooney said there could not have been more than thirty pounds of powder in the magazine. Doran leaves a wife and two children. The others are single men. Some of them had resided here but a short time.

—Sheffield cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.



ANYTHING TO DISTRACT PUBLIC ATTENTION FROM THE RECORD

BICYCLES AT CHURCH.

Enterprising Chicago Pastor Provides Stalls for the Silent Steeds.

Chicago, April 20.—Last week Rev. Junkin Lloyd Jones announced that all bicyclists who attend the Sunday morning services at the Oakland music hall would have their bicycles taken care of. The result of this announcement was that a number of people who ride wheels were present yesterday. It was the first trial in Chicago of the experiment of checking the bicycles of churchgoers at the door of the house of worship and the result is gratifying.

—It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of bilious colic to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 35 and 75 cent bottles for sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

Dear Editor:

Please state in your valuable journal, that if any sufferer from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, etc., will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

—Everybody wants a wheel; everybody wants the best for the money; everybody ought to know the merits of the "Ideal." Call at Weiler Bros.

M. Marbeuf, late chef and proprietor of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this city, has been secured as chef at the St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs.

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 21st and 22nd.

The American Extravaganza Company

D Henderson, Manager, presenting that Greatest of all Burlesque Extravaganzas,

"SINBAD"

THE SAILOR, OR THE MAID OF BALSORA.

100—PEOPLE—100.

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APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

The Daily Times.

DOMINION TAXATION.

"We are opposed to the 'bleeding process whereby the Province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contriute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes." This statement in the address of the Liberal candidates for Victoria seems to be causing the Colonist some mental trouble. "We should like to see how the candidates figure out these two millions," says the organ. The process is not at all difficult to understand, if the Colonist will only bear in mind the fact that the "contributions to eastern monopolists" are not recorded in the blue books. Every man of intelligence knows that on the large amount of goods from eastern Canada manufacture consumed in this province a tax is levied by the manufacturers very nearly equal to the duty on similar foreign goods. It is also a well known fact that many foreign goods reach British Columbia by way of Montreal and Toronto, at which places the duty is collected and therefore is not credited to this province, though there is no doubt about it being ultimately paid by the consumer here. If we add to the collections set down in the blue books the tribute exacted for eastern manufacturers by the N. P. and the amount of duties paid here but recorded elsewhere the two millions mentioned by the Liberal candidates will very quickly be reached. In fact, the estimate is a moderate one, and well within the mark.

SOME QUERIES.

As the general elections are close at hand and as the occasion will probably be the last opportunity for a period of five years on which the electors will be able to express their judgment upon those matters so vitally affecting their interests, the time is not inopportune—in view of the fact that there is a noticeable absence of unanimity of approval of the present government's past actions—to submit to the electors a few questions for their earnest consideration.

The system of protection has been given a fair trial. Has it brought prosperity? Has it built up—as was claimed it would do—countless manufactories from one end of the Dominion to the other? Has it not, indeed, failed to maintain in existence, those industries which were born under its sheltering wing?

Has this system benefitted—as was claimed it would do—the agricultural interests of the country? Are they not, on the other hand, worse because of it?

Has it—as was claimed it would do—caused a flow of immigration to our shores? Has it not, rather, had the effect of driving vast numbers of Canadians away from the land of their birth, because of its miserable failure to provide employment?

It has, we grant, built up monopoly; but is that desirable?. And if this much-vaunted system of protection has proved a failure—a complete failure, as all save monopolists will be prepared to admit—is it not suicidal to continue its existence?

Then again: It has been charged that the present party in power has been guilty of gross extravagance in its administration of public funds; that there has been wholesale boodling and that a most shameful state of corruption exists. The specific charges are matters of public knowledge, and we would ask is it not apparent to all those who posess even a slight knowledge of public affairs that these charges are true?

Can, then, such men be further trusted? Is it reasonable to believe that the present administration, if re-elected to power will reform their ways? Is it unreasonable to assume, as we do, that if again placed in power they will rob more openly and extensively than ever?

In regard to matters immediately affecting the interests of Victorians, is it not true, as charged, that the present Ottawa government have continually neglected the needs of this province and this city? Is it not true, as charged, that the present government are subservient to the dictation of the C. P. R.? And is it not a fact that the C. P. R. has ever regarded this city with disdain and done everything possible to retard its progress? How then—aside from all other questions—can Victorians ever hope to secure a measure of justice from the Dominion government as long as its policy is dictated by Sir William Van Horne and his satellites?

As to our present representatives, Messrs. Earle and Prior. Have those gentlemen labored as earnestly in behalf of their constituency as they should have done? Have they not rather neglected to demand and insist upon getting—as our representatives should do—justice for this city? But even assuming that Messrs. Earle and Prior have exerted every endeavor in behalf of the district they represent, have not the results attained been miserable and repeated failures?

These are a few of the questions which should—and we believe will—be considered by every elector before he casts his ballot on election day. The Opposition party do not fear their answers to these questions nor their verdict at the polls, and only ask that they will arouse themselves from that state of indifference which in the past has been so fatal to their interests and determine upon a course of active interest in the momentous questions of the day.

DOMINION TAXATION.

To the Editor: My impression is that Messrs. Templeman and Milne in their address to the electors of the electoral district of Victoria are far too modest in their statement of facts in several particulars, most noticeably that portion which deals with the sum contributed by British Columbians yearly in various ways through the exactions of the N. P. These gentleman place that sum at over two million dollars more than is returned to the province for all purposes. I am in a position to show any reasonable man that there is nearer three millions drawn from this province yearly over that which is appropriated returned or expended during the same time, the criticism of the Colonist in its leader of yesterday to the contrary notwithstanding. More again on this subject.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

CRANSTON APPEALS.

Holds the Steamship Company Responsible for His Transportation.

Argument in Cranston vs. Bird was commenced this morning before the full court, consisting of Chief Justice Davie and Justices McCreight and Walkem. The appeal is from a judgment of Justice Drake given on the 11th of January last, granting a non-suit.

On the 2nd of February, 1895, the plaintiff along with several others was held in jail in Honolulu, and at the same time the steamer Warrimoo was in port. Before the steamer sailed negotiations were carried on between the Hawaiian government and Capt. Bird of the Warrimoo, with the result that Cranston and two other prisoners named Johnstone and Mueller were transported to Vancouver. Before the completion of the agreement Captain Bird required a letter from the Hawaiian government agreeing to indemnify him against all expenses incurred by him in consequence of transporting the three passengers. The letter is signed by T. M. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs. The prisoners were supposed to be mixed up in the insurrection, and, the defendants allege, were dynamite conspirators. The plaintiff and the other two prisoners were taken down to the steamer and compelled to go on board by six armed policemen, who stayed with them until four or five miles out, when the policemen returned by the pilot boat. James Huddart, the owner of the ship is one of the defendants, and the defence set up was that the captain exceeded his authority and also that he was acting as the agent of the Hawaiian government.

The case involves some nice points of international law.

John Campbell appears for the appellant (plaintiff) and E. P. Davis, Q. C., for respondents.

The case of Alexander Urquhart, as executor of the estate of Donald Urquhart, deceased, against Mrs. Urquhart, the wife of the deceased Donald Urquhart, is now being tried before Mr. Justice Drake and a common jury. The plaintiff claims upon behalf of the estate that he is entitled to certain property situated on Menzies street which was conveyed by Donald Urquhart to his wife, the property in question being the residence of the late deceased. Mr. Bodwell, counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Taylor upon behalf of the defendant.

PERSONAL.

James Orr, Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

J. O. Grahame, of Kamloops, is at the Driard.

J. E. W. Macfarlane is down from Vancouver.

H. Hamburger, Union, is at the New England.

F. A. Price, New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

W. H. Perry returned from the Sound this morning.

F. J. Claxton returned from the Sound last evening.

Geo. Powell returned last evening from the Mainland.

R. Croft returned this morning from a visit to Seattle.

T. M. Henderson returned from the Mainland last evening.

Frank Coombes and family, of Great Falls, are at the Driard.

Mrs. Chas. Doeuing, Vancouver, is a guest at the New England.

J. J. Shallcross returned from the Mainland by the Charmer last evening.

A. E. Goodman and bride (nee Ellis) returned last evening from the Sound.

F. C. Gamble was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

Dr. A. J. Holmes and T. J. Trapp, New Westminster, are at the New England.

Mrs. F. J. Claxton left last week for Montreal where she will visit friends.

Wm. Livesley, representing the Pacific Coast Hop Co., Seattle, is at the Oriental.

E. M. Yarwood and Mrs. Yarwood, Nanaimo, registered at the Driard yesterday.

Mrs. Askew and Miss Askew returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

Joshua Holland returned on the Charmer last evening from a business trip to the Mainland.

A. J. McColl, Q. C., E. P. Davis, Q. C., and John Campbell, barristers, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

J. A. McLellan, of the Seattle P. I., who has just returned from a busines trip to Alaska, is registered at the Oriental.

H. M. MacGregor, of the C. P. R. office at Tacoma, arrived on Saturday evening to take the place of Mr. Hamilton Abbott, of the local office, who has been ill for several weeks.

—This afternoon a number of the leading men of this city met in the hall of Sir William Wallace Society, Dr. Milne in the chair, for the purpose of forming themselves into a stock exchange. A committee was appointed to formulate a constitution, by-laws and rules generally to be submitted at a future meeting. It is understood that the name of the company will be The British Columbia Stock Exchange.

OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa, Ont., April 17.—Just as the big clock, under the gilded flag staff on the tower of the parliament buildings was striking the hour of midnight, announcing to the good citizens of Ottawa, the in-coming Sabbath, the curtain had dropped in the chamber of the house of commons underneath on the closing scenes of the longest session of the Canadian parliament. When the future historian, free from the political prejudices and party bias of the present day, is dealing with the reign of Sir Mackenzie Bowell as premier of Canada, there must of necessity be two pages in that volume which, for the good of Canada, would be best forgotten. The first of these is in connection with the revolt of half of the premier's cabinet, when the speech from the throne had been presented to parliament, but had not been adopted. Sir Mackenzie Bowell would have come through that crisis with honor and credit to himself, but for the mistake he committed in allowing the arch conspirator, Sir Charles Tupper, to enter his government. Discreditable as this portion of Canadian political history is, it pales before the enormity of the proceedings of the last week in parliament, which will always remain a black page in the history of the Dominion. Although Sir Mackenzie Bowell is premier, he is only such in name, and to Sir Charles Tupper alone will have to be awarded the discreditable performance of keeping the house of commons in session for one whole week, or 129 hours in all. This has not only been the longest continuous sitting of the Canadian parliament, but is the longest of any deliberative assembly in the civilized world. The longest session in Canada before the present one was in 1883, when the Franchise bill was under consideration, and when the Liberals were fighting, not only against a wholesale gerrymander of the constituencies, but against the powers extended to the revising barrister and the taking of the voters' lists out of the control of the municipalities and placing them in the hands of the officers of the Dominion government. On that occasion the house sat one session from Thursday until midnight on Saturday, or 57 hours in all. In Great Britain the longest sitting of the Imperial parliament was 47 hours. And for what reason was last week's test of physical endurance necessary on the part of the Canadian legislators?

To explain this it is not necessary to give a review of the Manitoba school case.

It will serve the present purpose to say that Sir Charles Tupper entered into a bargain with the Roman Catholic hierarchy to restore separate schools in Manitoba. He secured a majority for the second reading of the bill on the distinct understanding that the measure would not be pressed to a third reading. But to show the church that he was anxious to carry out his bargain, Sir Charles not only said that he would die for the bill, but he insisted on the house sitting day and night until such time as it was put through. The opponents of the bill instead of obstructing proceeded to improve the bill, which was badly drawn up. This afforded wide scope for discussion, and as there was no one on the government side who was thoroughly conversant with the different clauses of the measure, there being 112 in all, amendment after amendment had to be accepted by the minister of justice. Mr. Dalton McCarthy said time and again that while he was against the bill he, like Mr. Chamberlain when opposing the Home Rule bill, deemed it to be his duty to do his best to improve it.

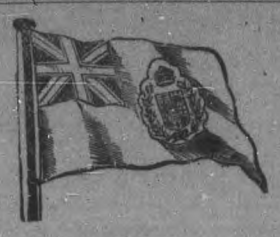
If the people of Canada had had an opportunity of witnessing the scenes which were enacted within the walls of parliament during the all night sittings of the house, they would cease to have any great respect for some of their representatives. The opposition members and members of the third party, whose head is Dalton McCarthy, have had ample work to do in discussing the bill during the ordinary working hours of the house, which are from three in the afternoon to three the next morning, and in holding the committee for the remainder part of the day. The legal talent had to cope with the bill for the most part, while the lay element of the opponents of the bill had to talk through the early hours of the morning to a sleepy chairman and a slumbering house. While this is going on the chamber is occupied by twenty or thirty members, most of whom are stretched on two chairs, with manipulated cushions placed around them for their comfort, in a way which would do credit to experts. A glance at the floor shows it strewn with papers, while the whole appearance of the chamber looks like the breaking up day of a fair. There is the atmosphere of the "cock-pit" which Sir Richard Cartwright calls the chamber in one of its badly ventilated days, the taint of six days' speeches and six days breathing of those who were carrying on the business of the country for the 215 representatives of the house of commons. Those on the government side have to be on hand merely to guard against surprises, and to be ready to vote down the amendments of the opposition. They have, therefore, little to do, and employ their time between lounging in the caucus room, visiting the restaurant in the basement of the building or keeping watch within the chamber. The long hours have encouraged drinking, and in two or three instances government supporters have so behaved as to create a general impression in the country that the scenes and orgies witnessed here are such as to turn parliament into a bedlam. As a result of this Sir Richard Cartwright, who threatened to expose those who were bringing discredit upon the house, has been flooded with resolutions passed by temperance associations and Christian Endeavor unions asking him to press upon parliament the closing up of the bar. While regrettable, and in some cases very disgraceful, scenes are being carried on at the all night sittings of the house, they are not so bad as these associations seem to think.

The proceedings would become very wearisome if it were not for the spots of color and brightness which the humor of the house makes for itself occasionally, as well as for the scraps and squabbles which members get themselves into. For instance, a Conservative member was lying on the back benches snoring, when Hon. L. W. Davies, who was leading the opposition, rose to a point of order. "Is it fair," asked Mr. Davies of the chairman, "that a member who has the floor should be disturbed in that way?" Another member took the point of order that it was highly improper for the member who had the floor to disturb the member who was snoring. Then there are two or three French Conservatives who use a horse-rattle to keep company to the speaker. Others use for this purpose a harmonica, and so the amusement runs. When all this is going on it is during the hours when the opponents of the bill say the house has no right to sit, but when all good and honest citizens ought to be in bed.

Every second day, if not more frequently, Sir Charles Tupper delivers a harangue against obstruction. He charges the opposition with all kinds of offences, and, in this way a lively debate is provoked. It generally lasts five or six hours. One French Canadian, who was anxious for the bill to pass, complained to Mr. Devlin, M. P., who also supports the bill, of the obstruction. "Do you want the bill to pass?" asked the young Irish orator. "I do," replied the Frenchman. "Then, if you do," said Mr. Devlin, "lock up Sir Charles."

The intention was to close the debate and abandon the bill after the whole weeks' discussion, but the French Canadians were not satisfied with this and declared that it must be proceeded with, notwithstanding that there is not the slightest chance of its being adopted. The government do not make any pretense that it is going to be adopted, and have permitted some of their members to leave for their homes on the understanding that no third reading can be reached. Still the bishops say to the government to go on, and the government having promised to deliver the goods are going on until such time as their masters will permit them to stop.

So that apart from the disgraceful scenes which are being witnessed here while the debate proceeds, there is the still more humiliating spectacle of parliament being coerced by Sir Charles Tupper at the instance of those who have no political responsibilities, and with the view of coercing a free province. In other words there is no free parliament, and the sooner the elections are on the better it will be for the country. All this, too, outside the fact that some twenty representatives are supporting the bill with government positions in their pockets, and with no desire or intention to again be candidates for parliament. SLABTOWN.



To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria:

Gentlemen: We respectfully solicit your votes and support at the general election for the House of Commons, at which we will be candidates in the interest of the Opposition party.

In our opinion the time has arrived when, for the welfare of Canada and to ensure a revival of prosperity in this constituency and throughout the Dominion, a change in the federal administration is absolutely necessary.

We fully endorse the Opposition platform, adopted at the Ottawa convention in June, 1893. As the candidates of that party we are opposed to the ruinous fiscal policy which has now had a trial of eighteen years, and are of opinion that the "highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing any injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten a return of prosperity to our people, and to that end we believe that the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government."

We believe in provincial rights, and will oppose coercion in any form towards the provinces of the Dominion in respect to matters upon which they have been entrusted with the powers to legislate. In the matter of the Manitoba School Question we are of opinion that the offer of the Greenway government to so amend the school law that the clergyman or representative of any denomination would have the right to impart religious instruction in the public schools, at stated times, was a most reasonable one, and that it ought to have been accepted by the minority as a compromise and by all parties as a liberal and adequate compliance with the judgment of the privy council. We are still in hope that, along these lines and under the policy of conciliation of Mr. Laurier—to whom all Canada is now looking for a final settlement of this disturbing question—the strife and intolerance which are provoked by denominational differences and religious rancor will forever disappear from the arena of Canadian politics, at least in so far as the public school system of our country is concerned.

We will support a progressive railway policy, and if elected will strongly urge the importance of assisting a trunk line to open up the great country in the northern part of British Columbia, by which a transcontinental line would traverse a rich and yet uninhabited region.

We are opposed to the "bleeding process" whereby the province of British Columbia has been forced for years to contribute to the Dominion treasury in customs, excise, fishery and other dues, and to eastern monopolists, over two million dollars a year in excess of the sum returned to us for all purposes.

We believe that it is possible to administer public affairs absolutely free from the scandals that have been a marked characteristic of the rule of the present and late administrations, and will support no man or set of men that will shield criminals, whitewash boodlers, or condone corruption in high places.

We believe in Canada and have faith in her future. Her progress has been retarded by a ruinous tariff and by maladministration in every department of the public service. High taxation has been crushing the energies of her people who have been leaving the country at the rate of one hundred thousand a year to find in the United States opportunities to live denied them at home. Bad government has checked, to an extent simply incalculable, her progress, but it has not—only because it had not time in eighteen years—irretrievably ruined both the people and the country. With an electorate influenced by principle and right, there is still great hope for our country, and especially for this province with its immense natural wealth and magnificent opportunities for expansion.

Keeping in mind, then, the great issues upon which you will be called to pronounce a verdict—remembering the non-progressive state of the country, the unfair treatment which British Columbia has received, the failure of the protective tariff, the debasement of Canadian political life by ministers of the crown, and all minor questions—we respectfully invite you to consider if the time has not come for the electors of Victoria to demand that the old order of things shall be reversed and that a new and a better system of government shall be inaugurated in its stead.

Faithfully yours,

W. TEMPLEMAN,
G. L. MILNE.

—The latest results of pharmaceutical science and the best modern appliances are availed of in compounding Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Hence, though half a century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood purifier.

The freight rates on the Walla Walla leaving San Francisco for Victoria on the 24th have been reduced to $2.25 per ton.

Joshua Davies,

AUCTIONEER.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896,

I will sell the Stock and Stock in Trade of the

Manchester House.

Particulars To-Morrow.

JOSHUA DAVIES, - Auctioneer.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice.

In the matter of the estate of A. J. Langley, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified, on or before the 17th day of May, 1896, and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to W. H. Langley, 52 Langley St., Victoria.

Dated the 17th day of April, 1896.

M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE.
T. M. HENDERSON.
W. H. LANGLEY,
Executors of the will of A. J. Langley, deceased. a17-1m

Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate of Certificate of Title to Lot 5, Subdivision of Lots 8 and 9, Block A, Extension A, Cloverdale Estate, Victoria District (Map 410).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title of Arthur Restell to the above Lot, dated the 23rd day of October, 1893, and numbered 17,261a.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., April 15th, 1896.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
ap15-1m

—White Japanese matting, inserted Japanese matting, Japanese matting rugs, etc., at Weiler Bros.

BOWES,
He Dispenses Prescriptions.
100 Government Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

—The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

—The late William Morrison, of Cariboo, bequeathed the sum of $250 to the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home.

—A concert and dance will be given in the Metchosin public hall on Tuesday, 28th inst. The proceeds will go towards improving the church and hall.

—The St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

—By a telegram just received, Mr. Beaumont Boggs has been informed of the death of his elder brother, S. R. Boggs, which took place at Halifax on Saturday last.

—To-morrow evening in the drill hall, No. 1. company, Fifth Regiment, will hold the first monthly shoot with Morris tubes. Spoons will be competed for in the three classes.

—The members of Henderson's Sinbad company arrived last evening from the Sound and left by the Louise for Vancouver via Westminster. They play at the Terminal City to-night, returning here to-morrow.

—There was an unusually large attendance at last Saturday evening's band concert in the drill hall. The band under the leadership of J. M. Finn, every selection remarkably well. Not the least interesting feature of the programme was the bayonet exercise by a squad under Sergeant-Major Holland.

—The Young Women's Christian Association is desirous of securing a circulating library for the use of the members. With this object in view a book social will be held in the rooms on Johnson street on Tuesday evenig. Any one desirous of assisting in the formation of this library may do so by attending and bringing as a gift a book—the only admission charge.

—On Wednesday evening, the closing exercises of the Y. M. C. A. educational classes will be held in the Association rooms. Short addresses will be delivered by the chairman, Hon. Col. Baker, and Rev. A. B. Winchester, Messrs. W. E. Bone, A. J. Pineo, J. A. Dummett, Secretary Carter and others. Vocal solos will be given by Mr. Clement Rowlands and Mr. Sherbourne. Anyone desirous of examining the work done by the classes are invited to be present between 7:30 and 8:15 when they will be at their regular work. A collection will be taken up at the close for general association work.

—Mr. Henry Saunders returned on Saturday afternoon from Texeda Island where on Thursday a force of men, under the superintendence of Mr. E. Blewett, started to work on the Vananda mines, owned by the Vananda Copper and Gold company, recently organized by Mr. Blewett in Chicago. Mr. Blewett expects to send a trial shipment of 100 tons to Everett within the next two weeks. The mine is a promising one, the quartz assaying high in copper and gold. A party of Nanaimo men are also opening a mine on Texeda Island and are meeting with encouraging success.

—There is an enormous sale of seats for the opening of the engagement of the American Extravaganza Company in "Sinbad" at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night. There is new scenery by the mile, new costumes by the hundred, new musical numbers by the score and numerous additions to all that is considered up to date in the way of humor and wit. The company is the largest Mr. Henderson has ever brought west. Louise Eissing, the original 'Sinbad" will doubtless be warmly welcomed in her old part. Frankie Raymond, more winsome than ever, is still paying "Ninetta." The new comedian of Henderson's forces is Oscar Girard, who has shewn a most decided aptitude for burlesque extravaganza. His songs, and parodies in particular, have been well recieved. "Some of them are "I am the Man," "Song of all Songs," 'It's a Way They have in Victoria." Hugh Chilvers' fine baritone is heard to advantage in the part of "Snarleyow. Harry Clay Blaney makes a most capital "Old Man of the Sea." Turner and Murphy as two old sea dogs are even more clever than they were in Alladin, Jr. Flora Evans is the "Cupid." Others in the cast are J. L. Guilmette, Henry Carter, Eloise Willard and Martha Rainsford. The ballet this season is led by Signor Bianchfori and Mlle. Farrero, the latter Mr. Henderson's new Italian dancer. The choruses are large and well balanced, and the girls have more than the ordinary amount of good looks and attractiveness.

—G. E. Jorgenson was the winner of Spence's watch raffled at the Grotto on Saturday night.

—The case of Mrs. Babchuck, charged with receiving stolen property, has been remanded until Thursday.

—Mr. Seville of Shakespeare avenue, reported to the police to-day that his house had been broken into. Nothing was taken.

—May 8 and 9 are the dates selected by the Victoria Amateur Minstrels for their show, which is to be presented at the Victoria theatre.

—The Oddfellows will attend St. Andrew's church next Sunday when Rev. W. Leslie Clay will preach a special sermon.

—Monuments, Headstones and cemetery copings are very cheap at Stewart's. Be sure to get his prices before buying elsewhere. Cor. Yates & Blanchard streets.

—The case of George J. Cook, charged with assaulting Mrs. Salloway, which was heard in the police court this morning, was adjourned until Friday for decision.

—Mrs. Ida Weaver, of Des Moines, supreme chief of the Rathbone sisters, will visit Victoria about May 5th. Behnsen Temple No. 3 is making preparations to entertain her during her visit.

—The entertainment committee Sons and Daughters of St. George, hold a social reunion of members on April 23, St. George's day, when it is expected that all members and their families will meet in A. O. U. W. Hall.

—The benchers of the Law Society held a special meeting to-day to further consider the case of J. J. Blake of Vancouver, who was recently disbarred. After a short discussion the meeting was adjourned until this evening.

—Rev. George R. Maxwell has announced that he will not contest Burrard district in the Liberal interest at the coming election, having determined to remain with his congregaton. Committees have been appointed to secure the election of delegates from the district to a convention to be held on May 25.

—An inquest was held this afternoon touching the death of Lon Kee, a Chinese laborer, who died yesterday. Deceased had been a cripple for some time and had taken to using large quantities of opium. It came out in evidence that Lon on Saturday night used a tael can of drug, whether with suicidal intent is not known, and when Dr. Lang was called on Sunday deceased was in the last stages of opium poisoning.

—A number of Victoria ladies have started a movement towards assisting distressed Armenians. The proposal is to get up a five cent subscription so that all may assist and forward the subscription when completed to the Countess of Aberdeen, by whom it will be sent to the Duke of Westminster. Mrs. D. W. Higgins has consented to act as secretary of this fund and all subscriptions should be forwarded to her.

—The following Victoria passengers per steamer Puebla sailed from San Francisco yesterday: Mrs. Chapman, John Myers, T. Morley, W. Redmond, Thos. Beveridge and wife, Miss Jennie Rowe, Jeanette Williams, R. L. Ker, H. B. Mills, W. A. Carile, J. A. McCracken, C. Levy Parris, Capt. Bennett, Mrs. Selina McMillan and three children, W. Sing Kee, John Lowe and son, John McPherson, Mrs. Hall, M. J. Claflin.

—Farmers and others interested in the establishment of a creamery in Saanich, met at Saanichton on Saturday, when, after some discussion, Sand Hill, one mile on this side of Saanichton, was selected as a site for the proposed creamery. This site is an excellent one. It is on the line of the Victoria & Sidney railway, and there is a good supply of clear running water, so essential to butter making. A plant capable of handling the milk of 30 cows will be used. The capital stock is to be $3000 divided into 600 shares of $5 each. Of these 435 shares have already been taken and a provisional board consisting of Mr. S. Dean, chairman, Messrs. Hagan, W. Thompson, E. John, sr., and Puckles, was formed to obtain subscriptions for the balance of the stock. In all probability advantage will be taken of the Creameries Act, recently passed by the provincial legislature, to secure a loan from the government, equal to one half the cost of the creamery.

—At the regular public Sunday evening meeting of the Theosophical society the subject of discussion was "Septenary Men." The lecturer said: "In the scriptures we find St. Paul speaking of man as composed of body, soul and spirit; each of these is the container or vehicle of the other, so the body contains the soul but not the spirit. The soul being the vehicle which links to the spirit on one hand and the body on the other, soul represents the mind or thinker, as that which makes of man a reasoning being. It is this thinker which makes man greater than animals, for animals cannot be said to reason, but use what is known as instinct. It is the pressure of this thinker or soul in the body which causes us to remember events which have happened seven or twenty-one years ago, for the body or brain cannot remember as matter cannot be made to think. And again science tells us that the matter which goes to make the body change entirely every seven years, so memory is proof against the existence of a soul. It is this soul which is immortal, and according to theosophy, clothes itself in numberless bodies or reincarnates, and some day as evolution goes on, we will be able to know this soul, and remember all our past lives. With all this knowledge, see what great possibilities open up for the human race; but the knowledge of the past can never come until men learn to be less selfish and agnostic.—Com.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Corona Photos
At $3.00 per Dozen
Is something new, so do not miss the chance, as it is only for a month.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Government Street.

TOUR OF THE ISLAND

Capt. Holmes Pays Official Visits to the Various I.O.O.F. Lodges on the Island.

Much Pleased With the Reception Accorded Him by the Members.

Capt. W. E. Holmes, grand master of the I. O. O. F., returned by the noon train yesterday from a week's visit among the lodges on the Island. On Monday afternoon he visited "Laurel" Rebekah lodge No. 9, at Wellington, and had the pleasure of seeing the ladies put the beautiful work on the floor. This lodge he instituted last November, and he was greatly surprised at the proficiency they had attained in so short a time. They have now over one hundred members. On Monday evening he present at a meeting of Harmony lodge No. 6, and Banner lodge. Here also they needed no instruction, as they are doing their work in grand style. A very large number of members were present, and after the grand master had instructed them in several changes that had been recently made, they all sat down to a supper and afterwards there was a concert. On Tuesday, in company with Grand Warden Morton, of Nanaimo, Capt. Holmes drove out to Northfield, and paid them a visit. This lodge has been struggling very hard lately on account of the mine closing down, but they are beginning to pick up and now the worst of their troubles are past, they feeling more secure. Here they needed a little instruction, which was given them, and a very social evening was spent, including a supper and concert, which was kept up until morning, when the grand officers drove back to Nanaimo.

On Wednesday evening, accompanied by Grand Warden Morton and Mrs. Gourley, D.D.G.M., and Miss Kilpatrick, of Nanaimo, he left on the steamer Joan for Union. Here the grand master and the grand warden paid a visit to the Encampment, and were most cordially received. Afterwards they visited the subordinate lodge, and explained the several changes and gave them some instructions. This lodge is also in a very prosperous condition, and are steadily increasing their membership. After the business was over a supper was enjoyed and a pleasant evening was spent. On Thursday the visitors drove over to Courtney and Comox, and returned to Union later in the day. In the evening the grand master and his assistants organized and instituted Esther Rebekah lodge No. 11, installed their officers and started them with a membership of 44 members, mostly ladies. It was well after midnight when the business was finished, and all sat down to a banquet prepared by the ladies. This lodge meets the first and third Wednesdays in the month. On Friday morning they returned to Nanaimo, where Miriam Rebekah lodge was visited in the afternoon, and a very pleasant time was passed. This lodge is also in first class condition and a credit to the order. On Friday evening a joint meeting of Black Diamond, Centennial and Friendship, lodges was called and a large number of brothers were present to welcome the grand master. A good deal of business was done and a number of questions were answered. After the business was finished a grand concert was given, some seventy-five members being present.

On Saturday evening a number of carriages were hired and a large number went out to Cedar, some seven miles out of the city. Here they have a good lodge, the members taking great interest in its working, some coming as far as five or six miles to attend its meetings. The grand master gave them some instructions in the work. After the business all the brothers sat down to a grand supper and a pleasant evening was spent. The grand master is much pleased with the way he was received everywhere he went, and wishes to thank all those who contributed to make his visit so pleasant.

—Monarch Bicycles, strictly high grade. A. McGregor & Son, Agents.

—The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, Cormorant street, of Mrs. Jane Stark, a native of Durham, England, aged 68 years. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

—Charles Jones died this morning at his residence, 261 Johnson street, at the age of 76 years. He was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Deceased leaves a widow, several sons and a daughter, all residents of Victoria.

Dr. John Hall, who has ben practicing here for several years, died yesterday at his residence, Norwood, Oak Bay avenue. He was 79 years of age. Arrangements for his funeral will not be made until word has been received from the son of the deceased, a prominent physician of Toronto. The remains may be sent east.

—Alfred Wiggs, J.P., of Port Renfrew, San Juan Harbor, arrived in the city yesterday with a man named Jackson, who is charged with having committed an indecent assault on an Indian woman, and for which he was sent up for trial.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring may be the means of keeping you well and hearty all summer.

ODOROMA
..IMPARTS..
Beauty to the Teeth,
Fragrance to the Breath,
And that rosy, healthful color to the gums.
O-D-O-R-O-M-A pronounced by expert chemists
The Perfect Tooth Powder.

PROSPECTS IMPROVE

Seals Said to be Plentiful Off the West Coast, and Schooners Do Well.

Empress of China Due Here Next Week With a Heavy Cargo and Many Passengers.

All the West Coast sealing schooners were taking advantage of the fine weather which prevailed last week, and none of them were in port when the C. P. N. Company's steamer Maude, Capt. Roberts, which arrived early yesterday morning, left the West Coast. The only catch known, not previously reported is that made by the favorite, Capt. McLean. She was in Kyuquot April 1st and had at that time 234 skins. From the Indians it was learned that the skins were very plentiful, but up to last week stormy weather prevented large catches being made. If the fine weather continues till May 1st, the close of the coast sealing seaon, it is more than probable that the majority of the schooners' catches will equal those of last year. Among the Maude's pasengers were T. Hooper, manager of the new cannery at Nootka. This cannery is nearly completed, and everything will be in shape to begin canning within the next two weeks. Mr. Hooper returns to Nootka by the Maude on her next trip. The other passengers were C. R. MacDougall, storekeeper at Ahouset, T. Consit, A. Johnston, E. Andrews, G. Andrews, D. Ross, G. Parkinson, A. Wiggs and S. Jackson. The Maude will leave again for the West Coast this evening.

The Empress of Japan will sail this evening for the Orient, taking 23 Chinamen from here. The Empress of China, due her next week, has 150 tons of freight for Victoria, 150 for the Sound, and 100 for Portland and a big overland cargo. She has 65 cabin passengers including Earl Spencer, who is touring the world, and 100 steerage passengers for Victoria, 200 for Vancouver, 25 for the Sound and 250 overland.

The Northern Pacific liner Strathlevin left for the Orient late Saturday night. Several Japanese and Chinese took passage on board her from her. She also carried a large quantity of freight, the principal item being 1500 tons of flour loaded at Tacoma. In all probability the Hankow, which is being repaired at Hong Kong, will be in readiness to resume her place as soon as the Strathlevin arrives.

The Alki is advertised to leave Seattle for Alaska on the 28th inst. She will call at the outer wharf for passengers and freight and at the following northern ports: Mary Island, Wrangel, Naas Bay, Juneau and Douglas Island.

The marine department at Ottawa has instructed the local officers to inquire into the practicability of removing the bodies of Captain Thompson and the members of the crew who died from exposure after the wreck of the ill-fated Janet Cowan. These bodies were wrapped in canvas and buried in the woods near the scene of the wreck. The widow of Captain Thompson is anxious that his body should be brought to Victoria, and buried in the cemetery. In all probability all the bodies will be removed and buried in the cemetery here. The task will be one of great difficulty, as the section in which they were buried is exceedingly rough.

—A large congregation assembled to hear the service of song and organ recital given at the R. E. church on Sunday evening. The church choir, which was augmented for the occasion, sang three anthems in a most excellent manner, reflecting credit upon all concerned. The several solos and duets were most pleasingly and tastefully rendered, notably that of Mr. W. R. Higgins. Three organ solos were played by Mr. Bradley, in an effective manner, the recital appropriately terminating with a brilliant rendering of the Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah."

—The Companions of the Forest will celebrate Primrose day by giving a primrose ball in the A. O. U. W. hall to-night. Richardson's orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, and prizes await the best of the desciples of Terpsichore.

—Geo. R. Jackson is again to the front with a big bid for the trade of the young men of the town. He offers every purchaser a chance to win a fine Dayton Bicycle now on view at his store in a guessing contest beginning tomorrow. Particulars can be had by inquiring at the store.

Ladies—
Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest styles in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in
Bonnets,
Hats and Toques we are showing for Easter. A consignment of the latest novelties just to hand awaits your inspection. Don't forget the address, 80 Government Street, Opposite T. N. Hibben's Bookstore.
BON TON
Millinery House,
Mrs. E. H. Small.

FLIES.
Finest English and Scotch Varieties From 50c. to $9 a dozen. Largest and Handsomest assortment in British Columbia. All classes of Fishing Tackle. Complete stock of Cricket and Lawn Tennis goods.
HENRY SHORT & SONS,
ap15-1m 72 Douglas street.

Six Boys to Clothe.
Just think of it! Wouldn't you do like almost every parent of a large family has to do? Wouldn't you be more economical? Wouldn't you buy suits of us? Wouldn't you want something that would last the youngsters some time? Of course you would; and good-wearing suits don't need to be cheap quality by any means. Sample our boy's suits at $2, $2.25, $2.50. Boy's knicker pants 65 cents; boy's caps, 25 cents; hats, 50c. We know they're the best value in the city for the money.
CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

Stout Men—
At one time were compelled to get their Clothing made to order. Not so now. We have in stock a fine selection of Tailor-made Suits, specially got up for big men; prices from $8 to $18. Give us a trial.
Gilmore & McCandless,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

Another
Big Cut—
In the ridiculously low prices in Stoves in the bankrupt stock of Perry & Turner. We want to dispose of these Stoves and have carved the prices down to suit all purses. Parlor Stoves, Hall Stoves, Cooking Ranges—all kinds, sizes, and prices, but all prices at the lowest notch. Only by examination can you realize what bargains we are offering.
J. L. Beckwith & Co.

NOLTE'S PATENT
Glasses Accurately Adjusted
F. W. Nolte & Co
The Only Opticians
37 Fort Street.

The Ladies of Victoria who are Housekeepers want
PURE PRESERVES
And not cheap Jams, and should
Try OKELL & MORRIS'.
They are the Purest and Best, and are
Perfection in Preserves. Sold by every Grocer in the city.

DENTISTRY
..AT..
One-Half the Usual Prices
For one month longer DR. MOODY will continue to give his services at the prices as advertised last month.
This is owing to the very great demand that has been made upon his time—many patients having had to be turned away; so until the 1st of May these prices will hold good:
Vulcanite base plates, perfect adaptation to the mouth.
Full Set of Teeth, $10.00.

Very Best Set of Teeth	$10 00
Pivot Teeth	3 00
Gold Filling	3 00
Amalgam Filling	1 00
Cement Filling	1 00
Extracting Teeth	50
Children's Teeth	25
Cleaning Teeth	1 00

The very best workmanship and material guaranteed.
REMEMBER, the best workmanship and the latest appliances and methods used in my office.
The same work for which before the cut double the amount was charged.
By aid of Electric Reflector work can be done just as well in the evenings.
Dr. H. P. MOODY,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery,
NOTE THE ADDRESS—Moody Block, Cor. Yates and Broad Streets, Victoria B. C.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP! SOAP!
Whose shall we use? Why
Pendray's
Electric
Soap—
It is the Best and Cheapest
and keeps the money in the province by employing our men and boys.

DR. HANINGTON
Having returned from Europe, may be consulted at his offices, corner of Kane and Blanchard streets. Hours 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

POINTS FOR BICYCLE RIDERS.

Subjoined are some excellent directions for bicycle riders, compiled by the Evening Post, to whom we are indebted.

In the average bicycle there are about 140 steel balls. These are generally distributed as follows: Front wheel, 16; back wheel, 18; crank shaft, 28; pedals, 20 each; front steering head, 40. These are of different sizes, those used in the front wheel generally being one-sixteenth of an inch larger than those in the back; the balls in the pedals are about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. With such a number of points at which there may be friction, it will readily be seen that even the smallest imperfection would have a very material effect upon the running qualities of the wheel. For this reason more care is taken in their manufacture than in that of any other part of the wheel. The perfect bicycle ball must be absolutely exact as to guage. It must be highly polished and it must be so hard that even an emery wheel will have but little effect upon it. The other parts of the bearings are also very important, but perfection in them is not so difficult to secure as in the balls. The ball cups on nearly if not quite all machines are forced into their places in the wheel, pedal, or bracket by hydraulic pressure and are practically as solid as if they were brazed or welded to the part in which they fit. The cones which press the balls in their places in the cups are removable, and in case of any imperfections can be easily and cheaply replaced. Perfect bearings should be the last things to wear out in a wheel, and years of use should only be evidenced by a bright streak in the ball races, showing where the balls had run. While all wheels are fitted with what are claimed to be "dust-proof" bearings, such a thing has yet to be devised, and therefore most of the bearings need frequent cleaning. It is not necessary, however, to take apart the bearings in order to clean them; benzine poured into the oil holes does the work as well as if each individual part had been wiped with a clean rag. To clean the bearings in the backet the best way is to remove the saddle post and pour the benzine into the tubing, which will generally be found to have a small hole in the bottom which admits the benzine to the bracket. This should be continued until the benzine runs out perfectly clear, indicating that all the dirt has been removed. The bearings, especially those on the back wheel, should not be adjusted too tightly, but should be loose enough to allow very little side motion.

There is nothing so important in the "tool rack" of the bicyclist as the lubricant, and it should be carefully chosen. If too thick, it will gum and cause unnecessary friction; if too thin, it will not perform its duty. When oil is introduced into the bearings of any piece of machinery it forms minute globules and acts as rollers or balls, separating the axle or other point of contact from the collar surrounding it and within which it revolves. In the absence of these little crystals of oil the axle and the inside of the hub grind on each other and trouble ensues. The steel balls which are used in the bearings of the bicycle of course tend to minimize this friction; and were it possible to make absolutely dustprof bearings, there would be use for very little oil, applied at long intervals of time. But every particle of dust increases the friction and retards the rolling of the balls, tending to make them slide instead of rolling. The best oil is composed principally of sperm and kerosene oils, boiled together. The sperm oil, while in itself a good lubricant when first applied, is too thick. The kerosene which is used to thin the sperm oil also cuts out the dirt or other foreign substance, and aids in keeping the bearings clean. A few drops of oil applied at the proper time in the proper place are much better than a whole canful of oil, and the best results are obtained from a small quantity dropped into the bearings every time the wheel is taken out. There are some lubricants manufactured which are claimed to be equally efficient in cleaning the bicycle, lubricating the bearings and also the chain, but as a general thing the oil which is best for use in the bearings is an absolute failure when applied to the chain. For the chain a lubricant is necessary which will form a coating over the links, preventing them from grinding on the sprocket wheel, causing that clicking, biting noise so familiar to the novice who has not yet learned to take the proper care of his mount. The most approved article for this use is composed of lampblack, kerosene and beeswax. These ingredients when compounded in proper proportion form a mixture that when applied to the chain does not collect dust to any great extent, is lasting, and makes the chain run smoothly over the sprocket. In the absence of other chain lubricant, common brown soap forms an excellent temporary substitute. After spreading the lubricant along the links the chain should be wiped off, enough of the lubricant will adhere to answer all purposes.

It is necessary now to clean the pedal bearings or to oil them more than twice a year. In the pedal, dustproof bearings, so called, have reached a high degree of perfection, and the dustiest or muddiest road may be ridden on the wheel equipped with high grade pedals without fear of dirt grinding into and injuring the cones and ball cups. A poorly constructed or imperfectly designed pedal can, however, cause as much trouble as any other part of the wheel. The burs on the end of the end of the pedal axle may become loose or worn, tighten up by the revolution of the cranks, and thus throw off the foot of the rider at every revolution, or they may become loose and allow the top of the pedal to strike the crank hanger as it comes around; in fact there are a thousand and one little troubles for which the pedal may be responsible. Crank hangers have also been a source of trouble, the almost universal use of the Cotter pin by which the crank is keyed to the shaft being at fault. It is a very hard matter to key on these cranks in such a manner as to prevent them from working loose on the axle and causing a squeaking or grinding. Many wheels now have devices which do away with the cotter pin. Toe clips, while ridiculed by a great many riders, are very useful at times, both in ascending and descending steep hills. With their aid the rider is able to apply nearly a fourth more power, either pushing ahead or back pedaling. They may be attached to either rubber or "rat-trap" pedals, and can be used or not at the option of the rider.

A poorly adjusted saddle may cause an injury that will last a lifetime. The front of the seat should be lower than the back, but not so low as to cause the rider to slip forward or to cause the greater part of his weight to rest on the handle bars. Women in particular should be particular in this respect, and instructors cannot impress too strongly the importance of a proper adjustment of the sadle. Many riders prefer the saddle placed well forward over the pedals, while other riders with their seats behind the upright post, which fits into the frame. However, it is conceded by experts that the proper method is to put the rider as nearly over the pedals as possible. Many saddles are now made with a very broad, flat back, and a very narrow front, and some well known makers have discarded the nose entirely, leaving the saddle simply a broad, flat seat. Some newly invented contrivances are arranged so that the saddle responds to every movement of the body and limbs, the general utility of these is to be tested as yet.

Riders, dealers, and manufacturers are almost unanimously in favor of a strong, rigid seat, as hard as asphalt, with only enough spring to take up the vibrations of a wheel upon a level surface, the rider taking care to lift himself over a rough piece of road by rising in his pedals, thus making it as easy as possible both for himself and for his mount.

There are few parts of the wheel which need more attention than the tire; a mishap there frequently means a walk home or the taking of passage on a railroad train where there is one handy; punctures and "blow-outs" are of more frequent occurrence than a leaking valve or tire. There seems to be a difference of opinion upon the proper inflation of of a tire, some claiming that on a level, hard road the tire should be as tight as possible, while on the choppy macadam highway it should be slightly moderated, but not so much so as to make it liable to be cut into by the pressure of the rims upon it; while others believe in having it fully inflated at all times. An inflated tire should never be exposed for any length of time when not in use to the rays of the sun on a hot day, nor should it be left standing in a warm room during cold weather.

There is a great deal to be said on both sides of the brake question. Most expert riders disdain the use of the brake as being unnecessary and tending to promote carelessness, besides wearing out tires. From this point of view they are correct. A man who is able to dismount from his wheel going at a high rate of speed, on either side of the machine, or back of it, who is able to back pedal, or brake with the toe of his foot on the front wheel, and never loses his head under any circumstances, needs no brake. He can take care of himself and the pedestrians. A rider who is not able to do all this should by all means have a brake. If the ordinances relating to speed were strictly enforced brakes would be superfluous, but it is almost an impossibility to hold wheelmen down to eight or ten miles an hour. The wheel of to-day runs so easily that the rider does not realize how fast he is spinning along.

The most effective brakes now in use are foot brakes, placed on the front fork. They weigh nothing and will stop a wheel in a very short distance. No one but an expert wheelman should attempt to ride through the crowded streets of New York, and he should have every faculty on the alert, always looking for the unforseen to happen—for truck drivers, coachmen, and pedestrians to do exactly the opposite to what he would naturally expect them to do. All women's wheels should be equipped with effective brakes, and riders should be taught the use of the brake before attempting to rid outside of the wall of the academy.

In wheeling, as in horseback riding, driving, etc., there is a corect and incorrect position, often the result, to a great extent, of the position of teh handle bars. One of the first principles is balance. Once acquired, the rider is master of the wheel, and grace and carriage then become a question of patience and practice. An awkward carriage or position is evidently the rule with the majority of wheelmen. A prevalent idea is that the nearer the position assumed resembles that of the racing cyclist, the nearer perfect it becomes. This assumption is decidedly wrong. The two positons, that of the racing man and that of the road or pleasure rider, are not related, and should not be confused. The racing man in the correct position of the road rider could not obtain anywhere near the speed necessary to win a race, while the road or pleasure rider only adds more weight and fatigue to himself by riding after the style of a racing cyclist. The positon for good road riding is with the body straight, with a slight bend from the waist and not from the back, with the shoulders thrown back and head up. The racing positon is just the opposite. According to the opinions of numerous wheelmen, an easy riding carriage cannot be obtained by having the handle bars almost on a level with the upper brace or top tube. The handle grips should be so elevated as to be parallel with the seat, and the seat so adjusted as to permit the heel of the shoe worn by the rider to rest lightly upon the pedal when the leg is fully extended. In the correct position the cyclist should at any moment be able to take his hands off the handle grips and not alter his position in the slightest. It gives him perfect mastery over his wheel in times of danger. In the racing style there is hardly a muscle, above the waist, that is not thrown out of its proper place. The shoulders are forced back until they almost meet, while the neck and lungs are misplaced, thus preventing proper breathing and action. It also slowly but surely works a physical deformity in the carriage of the rider when off the wheel. It is a mistaken idea that the tighter one grips the handle bars of the bicycle the better one can ride. The balancing is not done by the hands, after once knowing how to ride, but by the feet upon the pedals and the legs against he frame. The handle bars are only necessary for the purpose of steering, mounting, dismounting, and for leverage. In the corect position the arms of the rider can be perfectly straight, with the elbows set if desired, or slightly bent at the elbow, so that in going over rough roads he is able to prevent much of the jolting that naturally occurs.

The Time For Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

—Wedding presents, wedding presents, silver plated ware, fine china, brass goods, and a host of other things to select from at Weiler Bros.

Liverpool to Victoria.

The magnificent British ship

"Manx King"

1751 tons register, classed 100 A1 Lloyd's.
KARKAN, MASTER.

Will begin loading in Liverpool about 1st May for this port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to
BALFOUR, WILLIAMSON & CO., Liverpool.
ROBERT WARD & CO., LTD., Victoria.
Apr. 18-1m

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7 A.M. Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5:30 P.M.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saterdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p. m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m., same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

No Trouble

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

F. W. PARKER,
Puget Sound Agent, Seattle.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

....ADOPTED BY THE....

NATIONAL LIBERAL CONVENTION,

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare:

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has discriminated with Great Britain.

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand the removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of people who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit of the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS —RECIPROCITY.

That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two people would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those friendly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

And the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view of obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION —CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought about disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT — INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the convention regrets that by the action of the ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the minister, contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all such charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers of the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

8—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER —THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength olt of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it in harmony with the principles of popular government.

10—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION—A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

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TIME TABLE NO. 27,
Taking effect June 21st, 1895.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going east Monday.
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING,
G. A. Carleton, Manager.
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sun'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8 00	4.00
Ar. Nanaimo	11.35	7.25
Ar. Wellington	12.01	7.45

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sun'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	4.15
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.53	4.33
Ar. Victoria	12.20	8.00

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
Lv. Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo....Friday 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
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FOR ALASKA.

ALKI - - - APRIL 28
CITY OF TOPEKA - MAY 2 and 17

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Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 4 pm.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am. 5:15 pm.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at 7 am., 2 pm.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 am., 5:15 pm.

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R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents,
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Leaves Seattle at 11:30 p.m. Daily except Saturdays.

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11 45 pm	Lv	28	Port Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	116	Tacoma		Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
*Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
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CENTENARIAN OF WALES.

W. R. Salmon, M. R. C. S., a Veteran Aged Over 106 Years.

William Reynold Salmon, M. R. C. S. of Penllyn Court, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, South Wales, completed his 106th year on March 16. For one of such remarkable age, writes a correspondent of the New York Times, he is hale. He is able to leave his bed, and dines daily at 6 o'clock, taking a glass of port with his dinner, though for several years past he has not ventured to leave his two rooms. He rises about noon and retires soon after sunset. He is quite unable to get about, and when he is up he sits, or, rather, reclines, upon his chair, which is wheeled about. Thus the centenarian of Penllyn Court passes his life, attended only by two women relatives.

Centenarian honors have been claimed by numerous people, but I doubt whether there have been many parallels to the career of Dr. Salmon. It is generally a difficult matter to have proof of the year of birth of people claiming to have reached 100 years, but in Dr. Salmon's case documentary evidence exists which places the fact of his having completed his 106th year beyond all possible doubt. The intestible proof that he was born in March 16, 1790, consists of more than one piece of documentary evidence.

Fortunately, there is in existence his mother's diary, in which is inscribed in the handwriting of a lady of the 18th century, under the date, Tuesday, 16th March, 1790, a prayer of thankfulness to God that she had passed her "tryall" and that a son was born, who she hoped would prosper, be a support to his parents, and make virtue his chief pursuit. Dr. Salmon came to Wales when he was six years old, so that he has lived in the principality just a century. He is a Salmon of the Salmons of Market Wickham, Suffolk, a family with a good pedigree. His father was a successful practitioner in the little Suffolk town when our centenarian was born, and a man of county rank.

Dr. Salmon is the oldest living member of the College of Surgeons, who have satisfied themselves as to the date of his birth. So, too, the authorities of the Free Masons, whose strict enquiries have established the interesting fact that Dr. Salmon "is the oldest Free Mason in the world." They have enshrined his photograph in their gallery, but I presume they had some difficulty in getting a photograph of the doctor, for he dreads publicity, either in the newspapers or through photography, and he steadily refuses to do or say anything if he has the slightest suspision that it is "wanted for the papers." All the facts that have been gleaned about his caseer have been gathered under great difficulty from time to time by short conversations between himself and privileged visitors. He has remarked pathetically: "I was a young man, very, when I became an original member of the Jerusalem lodge of London.

Though Dr. Salmon is known as the Centenarian of Wales, he is of Saxon blood, and is only a Welsh centenarian by virtue of his having spent 100 years in the vale of Glamorgan. He came to Cowbridge when a child of six, and he remembers, or he did remember, the journey across England when the family left the Suffolk town to seek their new abode. At Cowbridge the child grew up and was educated, and, it being decided that he was to follow his father's profession, he left for London "to walk in the hospitals."

At this point we may fittingly inquire about the district in which the centenarian has passed practically the whole of his days. Readers of Carlyle's Life of Sterling will remember that the biographer of his remarkable friend gives a very vivid description of Llanbleddian, in the vale of Glamorgan, where Sterling spent his early years. Llanbleddian is within a stone's throw almost of Cowbridge, and Carlyle exactly describes the lovely scenery in which the district abounds. Time and commercial progress have made little alteration in the country side since the days when Dr. Salmon first set eyes upon the lanes and green fields. The newly formed district council had not had opportunity yet to improve the lanes and roads, or inclose the wayside wastes.

"A waving, grassy region," Carlyle describes it; "cut with innumerable ragged lanes, dotted with sleepy, unswept human hamlets, old, ruinous castles, with their ivy and their daws; gray sleepy churches, with their ditto, ditto; for ivy everywhere abounds; and generally a rank, fragrant vegetation clothes all things, hanging in rude, many-colored festoons, and fringed odoriferous tapestries on your right and on your left in every lane. A country kinder to the sluggard husbandman than any I have ever seen. At a safe distance of a day's riding lie the tartarean copper forges of Swansea, the tartarean iron forges of Merthyr; their sooty battle far away, and not, at such safe distance, a defilement to the face of the earth and sky, but rather an encouragement to the earth at least; encouraging the husbandman to plow better, if he only would."

It is in this veritable "Welsh Paradise of Sleepy Hollow" that Dr. Salmon has passed a century, but let me complete the picture of this garden of Wales, which is almost within the sound of the restless sea. Penllyn Court, Cowbridge, is in the "Plain of Glamorgan, some ten miles wide and thirty or forty miles long, which they call the Vale of Glamorgan—though on the south are no mountains, not even land—only the Bristol channel, and far off the hills of Devonshire for boundary—the 'English hills,' as the natives call them, visible from every eminence in those parts." Here in the very heart of this beautiful country is Penlyn Court, inclosed within its own grounds, encircled by green pastures, and embowered in a paradise of foliage, "with naught around but images of rest, 'sleep-soothing groves, and quiet lawns between.'"

It was in this old-fashioned residence hidden away from the view of the environs that Dr. Salmon spent his one hundred and sixth birthday. His wife died many years ago, and though he had eight children, only one, a daughter and an invalid of many years, is still living. Longevity has not manifested itself in the Salmon family before. Here, in this old residence, a visitor saw Dr. Salmon a few days ago. He appears very old, but hears distinctly, though his sight is almost gone. In conversation, he said slowly: "I am very old and not of much use now." Answering a question as to what he drank, he said: "Port—such as it is; you don't find such port wines as there was in my earlier days." A glass or two with dinner is all that the patriarch takes.

Dr. Salmon is a man of over middle height, has till flowing white hair, druidical beard and moustache, and bushy eyebrows. His form gives one the appearance of a stalwart man in the decline of years; he looks the patriarch, but hardly his years. It is only when you try to converse with him and discover his slight deafness and the fact that he cannot see your face, only a dark form against the light, that you begin to realize that you are in the presence of a man who has lived for more than a century. Naturally conversation is difficult, and it is not surprising to find that the old and venerable doctor has forgotten many important events in his career, or rather I shall be more accurate if I say he fails to recall them for the moment. Bearing in mind his 106 years, he impresses one as being a remarkably well-preserved man.

He has more than once told his visitors the outlines—the very bare outlines—of his career. Though he is so well preserved, and has lived in the midst of a Sleepy Hollow, a district of sylvian beauty, it must not be concluded that he has taken more than ordinary care of himself. Nor has he spent the whole of his days and nights in a quiet village free from the excitement of the times. Dr. Salmon knows every nook and corner of the lanes about his estate: he knows when the flowers appear with their bloom and the birds with their song. He was not a country sportsman, but preferred to travel. He knows the continent as he does the Vale of Glamorgan. One expects to hear that a patriarch has necessarily been an ascetic or a recluse. It is told of Dr. Salmon that when in his youth he was a dandy of his day. Certainly he was not a recluse, for he became an army surgeon, "the youngest surgeon in the force." He had hoped to find exciting occupation in Wellington's army, but in this he was disappointed.

A love of romance with a fortunate ending cut short his career in the army. Major Deere, an owner of estates in Wales, and connected with two historic families, met his death in a tragic manner while riding from Cowbridge to Swansea. Dr. Salmon was stationed at the latter place, and was selected to carry the news to the major's family, at Penllyn court. The sequel to this was marriage, in course of time, to the heiress of the Deeres and ownership of the family mansion and the broad acres where he spent the best part of his life.

He was then in his first fulness of manhood, and his marriage relieved him from the necessity of following his father's profession for a livelihood. He was able now to pursue his inclinations, and chose a period of travel and of full life. He ended his connection with the forces as an army surgeon, and undertook "the great tour." He was now a country gentleman, with the ease that wealth enables a country landlord to affect, keeping a town house, and travelling freely. Penllyn court was regarded for soe years as a country house, a pleasant place in which to spend an autumn during the season of country sport, where he brought many of his town friends.

The mention of Waterloo to the patriach brings back many distinct memories and evidently gives delight, for he moves restlessly in his chair at the sound of the word, and speaks of his experience in that great crowd of English folk who rushed to Paris and Brussels on the downfall of Napoleon. When the news of Waterloo reached England he posted across country to the channel and crossed over to Paris. He was one of the earliest arrivals in Paris. It was not the monarchial rejoicing in the gay city that interested him, however, for he hurried on again to Brussels, along the route Sterne has described in his Sentimental Journey, and in the wakes of Thackeray's heroes and heroines, as described in Vanity Fair.

Brussels, filled with an excited crowd of representatives of all nations, did not stay his progress, for he went with all speed, and in the enthusiasm of his youth, to the field of Waterloo. Here, while the held was still wet with the carnage of war, he colected many souvenirs—not made in Birmingham nor in Germany—and these, you learn, occupy a prominent place in his little museum at Penllyn court. From Waterloo he followed in the wake of the Duke's victorious army to Paris—and back to his beloved Vale of Glamorgan.

He has only a faint recollection of the crowding events of the important century through which he has lived and it is quite unnecessary to mention all the literary and scientific events and the great social happenings of the years through which he has lived an active life. While he has lived at Penllyn court, Cardiff has developed from a little mud creek on the Bristol channel, with one little coaling jetty, to the largest coal exporting port in the world. Close to the Penllyn estate the great coal fields of the Rhondda valley have been opened out and developed, from which is sent millions of tons of the finest seam coal that the world produces. That has been the growth of less than half a century, and Dr. Salmon, though he has lived amongst it and seen it developing from small beginnings to gigantic proportions, is not much impressed. It has come about gradually, and he expresses no great surprise or admiration. He was a country magistrate, and has been a justice of the peace for fifty years, but he leaves "those worries" to others. This probably expresses his mode of life and his customary maner of looking at things—he lets things alone and takes no concern.

He has outlived his contemporaries; his old tfriends who knew him intimately, have passed away long ago. His children, with the exception of a daughter, have also passed away, though there are grand-children and great grand-children who seem to belong to another age. Mrs. Salmon died at the age of seventy-five, in April, 1858.

I have already mentioned that Dr. Salmon hates publicity. At Penllyn court there is a diary in which he entered incidents covering a long period, but it is a sealed book, and he has given the strictest possible instructions that all his papers and his diary are to be destroyed at his death. Last year he received congratulations from Mr. Gladstone on his birtday. Mr. Gladstone expressed his "sincere wishes for him here and hereafter."

Seen a few days ago, the patriarch of Penylln court was "hale and hearty." He eats well and sleeps well, and was feeling better than he had felt for the last five years. On that day he rose at noon, dined at 6, and retired at 9. Drank two glasses of port with his dinner, but did not smoke. He abandoned his favorite weed at the age of ninety, and has to discontinue his drives over his estate in his hundredth year. One day is much the same as another, for he gives his two relatives little trouble in attending upon his wants.

Dr. Salmon has not discovered the elixir of life, for the shadows of life's evening are stealing lsowly over him. He cannot move about, his hearing is dulled, and the light is almost shut out from the "windows of the soul." Let us think of this remarkable man waiting for death uncomplainingly in his old fashioned mansion, surrounded by the beautiful foliage and the broad expanse of green fields that he loved so much to roam when a younger man, in that sylvian Sleepy Hollow in the Vale of Glamorgan.

British Columbia.

WELLINGTON.

Wellington, April 20.—The mines here after being closed for over a week are again at work and will run steadily for the remainder of the month. The Progressist and Costa Rica are loading.

The district meeting of the Druids was held here Saturday evening last. During the afternoon a procession headed by the Finn brass band paraded the streets. The regalia of their lodge presented a rather pleasing appearance.

The last schedule of football was played here on Saturday last between the home team and the Nanaimo team. These two teams had an equal number of points to their credit, and both were determined to get second place. Play began at 4 p.m., with Wellington kicking with the wind and the sun on their backs, which advantage the home players made good use of by passing the leather between the posts four times before half time and also in preventing the opposing team from scoring. In the last half, with the advantages reversed, Nanaimo strained every muscle to overcome their opponents' lead, but owing to the good defence of the home team no scoring was done until Wellington succeeded in adding another goal to their number, leaving the score five to nothing in favor of the home team. Alas! for the fate of the Nanaimo rooster.

The Crescent Bicycle club have their track in first class shape and a great many of the local bicyclists are getting racing machines and we expect they will give a good account of themselves in the near future. The club had a run to Nanaimo river on Sunday last.

On Sunday evening last Rev. T. H. Rogers gave a very interesting address on secret societies, showing the benefits derived from them, but he also maintained that there were too many societies and the benefits received from a financial standpoint didn't amount to one-third of the money paid in. Concluding, he said everyone should belong to some church and therein be a member of that society which has for its head the King of Heaven.

NEW DENVER.

The Ledge.

The dry ore at the foot of Slocan lake has caused two embryo cities to materialize.

William Hoare has sold a quarter interest in the Bunker Hill to Charles T. Dunbar for $1000.

Nelson Demers has sold 3-16 of the Gopher, on Cariboo creek, to J. J. Malone of Nelson for $1000.

It is said that the concentrates from the Lucky Jim show 127 ounces of silver and 24 per cent. zinc.

On Springer creek, a little more than a mile west of the Arlington is situated the Ottawa, owned by Mulvey and Clement. An option of $25,000 has been given to Charles T. Dunbar. The Ottawa has a ledge five feet wide of free-milling silver ore, and its development would be of great benefit to the district.

Work is being done on four properties on the north fork of Carpenter creek. The ledge has recently been tapped on the Silver Key and has shown sixteen inches of ore. Three men are developing the New Columbia, a claim adjoining the Silver Key. Tom Wall has a tunnel in 100 feet on the Roulette and ore all the way. Opposite the Roulette Jim Ryan has worked on a claim since last summer

In 1862 the B. C. government offered a bonus of $5000 to anyone who would discover a gold quartz mine and prove that it would pay at a depth of 25 feet. S. T. Walker, now a resident of New Denver, while on his way to Cariboo from Yale in the fall of '61 found, a quartz claim on Bald Mountain, between the forks of Keitbley and Antler creeks, assays of which went $27 in gold. Thinking to obtain the bonus he returned with some men to where he had found the ledge in July, '62. Breaking through eight feet of snow they reached the ground on the 8th of July and commenced work. After paying $16 a day wages and sinking a shaft 15 feet the paystreak disappeared, and Mr. Walker was out $3200. As it was the first attempt in the province to develop a quartz mine Governor Douglas was in favor of paying the $5000, but the government voted it down, and Walker received nothing except the satisfaction of being the first man to open a gold quartz lead in British Columbia.

ASHCROFT.

B. C. Mining Journal.

The Seattle company that have a hydraulic mine across the Fraser river a few miles below North Bend will soon begin operations. Captain Garland has not yet turned on the water on his company's ground opposite North Bend, but expects to do so within a few days.

S. Tingley, manager of the B. C. Express Co., returned from a trip to New Brunswick on Tuesday.

The Beaver Mouth property has been sold to an English syndicate and the transfer papers are now on their way across the water. It is uncertain yet how much work will be done this season but a large amount of capital is raised and work will begin within a few days.

Many prospectors on foot and horse back have started up the Cariboo road in the past week. It is unfortunate that the roads are in such a terrible condition as they are reported to be, as it will delay operations somewhat in various sections. However, the heavy fall of snow reported in some sections on the mountains will add very materially to the water supply of the season.

FORT STEELE.

Fort Steele Prospector.

The Invicta company has ten men at work completing the dam, and preparing for the new machinery that is expected to arrive shortly.

Ben Pugh is working on the Primrose. He has some good ore in sight.

The Banks Bros. are pushing work on the Dardanelles. There are several parties after this property.

It is reported that thirteen Chinamen have taken up 1300 feet of bench diggings on Wild Horse creek, the locations having been made between the Nip and Tuck and the McVittie ground.

N. A. Wallinger, T. McVittie and F. Norbury have had their placer ground surveyed; they have a lease on about 80 acres, adjoining the Nip and Tuck.

BRITAIN'S POPULAR QUEEN.

Her Latest Cabinet Photo Given Away.

The popular craze of the day is now directed toward the new and elegant cabinet photo of Her Majesty the Queen, worth fully 40 or 50 cents each, that Wells & Richardson Company are sending out as part premiums to thousands in Canada and the United States.

The well known manufacturers of Diamond Dyes recently made arrangements with the publishers of Our Home by which they were enabled to make the following offer:

"An elegant full cabinet photo (from a recent copy taken by royal command) of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; a 4-paged pamphlet giving dates of births, marriages and deaths and other items relating to the royal family, that but few people have access to; six Diamond Dye dolls with six extra dresses; and a card of forty-five samples of dyed cloth, showing colors of Diamond Dyes, sent free to every man, woman and child who will send in twenty-five cents in money or stamps for one year's subscription to Our Home, a paper that thousands declare to be worth one dollar."

Wells & Richardson Co. regret very much that they were compelled to keep so many waiting from three to five days before orders could be filled and mailed. The rush of new subscribers has been and still is, extraordinary—in fact so heavy that the artist has not been able to keep up with the demand.

Arrangements are being perfected in the direction of a larger mailing staff and increased supply of photos, so that new subscribers to Our Home will receive prompt attention.

Bear in mind that the whole cost of Our Home photo and other premiums, is only 25 cents. Address Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

An Affidavit.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sunbury, Pa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

THE JUTLAND PENINSULA.

The peninsula through which the Baltic Canal passes is only very sparsely populated, and the few inhabitants who live there have plenty of employment in tilling their land and tending their cattle, and are of too independent a character to care about working for wages. They are the descendants of the Old Jutes and Angles, who many centuries ago came to this country on plundering expeditions, many of them remaining behind and populating a great part of East Anglia. The men from the Elbe marshes found a congenial home in the fens of Lincolnshire, a great resemblance in manners and appearance being said to exist at the present day between the marsh men of the Elbe and the inhabitants of the Fenland. Brasbuttel was the chief home of the pirates, who in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries harried the Hamburg traders, and the people who now inhabit the Jutland peninsula can claim as distinguished pirates and adventurers among their ancestors as any aristocratic German baron or count.

The natives of these parts also used to bear an unenviable notoriety for looking upon the wrecks which were so numerously stranded on their coast as a legitimate means of adding to their resources. An old tradition exists that prayers at one time used to be offered up in the churches that "their coasts might be blessed," in interpretation put upon which by a pastor who was remonstrated with for using such a prayer being, that he did not pray for wrecks, but that if in the Divine wisdom of Providence wrecks must be, all he asked was that they might happen on the part of the coast inhabited by his parishioners.—Longmans Magazine.

Derangements of the liver with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a dose. Try them.

—Garden tools at cut prices at Shore's Hardware store, 57 Johnson street. *

—Boys, read the ad. of Gilmore & McCandless. *

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 50c. and $1.00

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the Pound-By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1893, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. W. P. Winsby is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,
March 23rd, 1896.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER HAS THE LARGEST DEMAND IN CANADA

Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER PURE & WHOLESOME

JOHN MESTON

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

THEY COUNT BY THE SCORE

Yea, By the Hundreds, Those Who Have Been Cured of Dire Disease By South American Nervine.

A Remedy Widespread and Universal in Its Application.

Where Other Medicines Have Failed and Doctors Have Pronounced the Cases Beyond Cure, This Great Discovery Has Proven a Genuine Elixir of Life.

The Same Verdict Comes From Old and Young, Male and Female, Rich and Poor, and From All Corners of the Dominion.

If it is the case that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one had grown before is a benefactor of the race, what is the position to be accorded that man who by his knowledge of the laws of life and health gives energy and strength where languor, weakness and anticipation of an early death had before prevailed? Is not he also a public benefactor? Let those who have been down and are now up through the use of South American Nervine give their opinions on this subject. John Boyer, banker, of Kincardine, Ont., had made himself a hopeless invalid through years of overwork. At least he felt his case was hopeless, for the best physicians had failed to do him good. He tried Nervine, and these are his words: "I gladly say it: Nervine cured me and I am to-day as strong and well as ever." Samuel Silva, of Meaford, was cured of neuralgia of the stomach and bowels by three bottles of this medicine. Jas. Sherwood, of Windsor, at 70 years of age, suffered from an attack of paralysis. His life, at that age, was despaired of. But four bottles of Nervine gave him back his natural strength. A victim of indigestion, W. F. Bolger, of Renfrew, says: "Nervine cured me of my suffering, which seemed incurable, and had baffled all former methods and efforts." Peter Esson, of Paisley, lost flesh and rarely had a good night's sleep, because of stomach trouble. He says: "Nervine stopped the agonizing pains in my stomach the first day I used it. I have now taken two bottles and I feel entirely relieved and can sleep like a top." A representative farmer, of Western Ontario, is Mr. C. J. Curtis, residing near Windsor. His health was seemingly completely destroyed through la grippe. No medicine did him any good. "To three bottles of Nervine," he says, "I attribute my restoration to health and strength." Neither man or woman can enjoy life when troubled with liver complaint. This was the sentiment and feeling of W. J. Hill, the well-known bailiff of Bracebridge. "I was so bad," says he, "that one of my medical attendants said that I was dying, but, thank God, I am not dead yet. From the first few doses I took of Nervine I commenced to feel better, and am to-day restored completely to my usual health." A resident of the Maritime Provinces, in the person of S. Jones, of Sussex, N.B., says: "For twelve years I was a martyr to indigestion, constipation and headache. The treatment of several physicians did not help me. I have taken a few bottles of Nervine, and can truthfully say that I am a new man."

A shrewd observer of human nature has said: "The hand that rocks the cradle moves the world." How important it is, then, that health and strength should be made the lot of the mothers of this country. The women of Canada are ready by scores to tell of the benefits that have come to them through the use of South American Nervine. Mrs. R. Armstrong, of Orillia, wife of the colporteur of the Bible Society of that town, suffered for six years from nervous prostration. Medical assistance did not help. "In all," she says, "I have taken six bottles of Nervine, and can truthfully say this is the one medicine that has effected a cure in my case." Mrs. John Dinwoody has been for 40 years a resident of Flesherton, and has reached the allotted three-score years and ten. Three years ago her system sustained a severe shock through the death of a daughter. Nervine was recommended. She perseveringly took 12 bottles of medicine, with the result that she is today again strong and hearty. Hundreds of women suffer from impoverished blood and weakened nerves. "All vitality," says Mrs. J. Hallis, of Brampton, "seemed to have forsaken my system. I was unable to get relief from any source until I commenced taking South American Nervine. The results are most satisfactory—greater far than I could have hoped for." It came within the way of Mrs. H. Stupleton, of Wingham, to treat under the best physicians, both in Canada and England, for heart disease and nervous debility, but she failed to get any relief. "I was advised," she says, "to take South American Nervine, and must say I do believe that if I had not done so I would not be alive today."

Newspaper space is too valuable to permit of further additions to these earnest words of testimony from those who know just what they are talking about. In the common language of the day, they have been there, and are speaking from the heart. The dozen or more witnesses that here speak have their counterparts by the hundreds, not only in the province of Ontario, but in every other section of the Dominion. South American Nervine is based on a scientific principle that makes a cure a certainty, no matter how desperate the case may be. It strikes at the nerve centers from which flows the life blood of the whole system. It is not a medicine of patchwork, but is complete and comprehensive in its application.

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LACROSSE BANNER.

Letter From Secretary Ryall, of the Westminster Club, on the Question.

Victoria League Team Show Their Supporters How to Play Baseball.

LACROSSE.

To the Editor:—In justice to the members of the New Westminster Lacrosse club, in the interest of the game of lacrosse, and for the information of the lovers of the game in the province, a frank and fair statement of the position taken by the N. W. L. C. at the recent annual meeting of the B. C. A. L. A., and the reasons which impelled the taking of that position is desirable. The B. C. A. L. A. was composed of representatives from the clubs in the three cities, Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster. This association governed admission to its membership, the terms upon which the teams of its members competed with each other for the provincial championship and the conduct of the clubs and their individual members within certain well defined lines. The association was the final judge in disputes arising among the members concerning championship matches.

In 1893 the Hudson's Bay Company very generously offered to the association for competition a handsome pennant valued at $200. The terms of the offer were that the president of the association should hold the pennant until the end of the first season, then to hand it over to the club winning the championship for that season, the club so winning it to hold it until won by some other club, the club first winning the pennant for two successive seasons to become the absolute owners of it. The association at their annual meeting accepted the pennant for competition on those terms. The pennant was accordingly placed by the donors in the hands of the then president of the association, Mr. W. H. Ellis, of the Colonist. The pennant did not come to hand until after the championship for 1893 had been decided. Nevertheless both the New Westminster and Vancouver delegates at the meeting of the association in the spring of 1894, consented to allowing the Victoria club, who had won the championship in 1893, to count the contest of 1893 as a contest for the pennant. As Mr. Ellis was also president of the Victoria club he simply ceased to hold the pennant as president of the association and continued to hold it as president of that club. The Westminster club won the championship in 1894 and were declared champions for that year by the association. This club then applied to the association for the custody of the pennant according to the terms of donation. The pennant was not produced by the president of the Victoria club. Various frivolous reasons have been assigned for its non-production, but the fact remains that the pennant was handed into the possession of Mr. Ellis upon the above conditions and so far as the association knows, has simply evaporated in his hands. At the beginning of the season of 1895 the Westminster club objected to the Triangles, the new club in Victoria, composed of the old members of the Victoria club, being admitted to membership in the association unless the pennant was given up, and the Vancouver delegates supported the New Westminster delegates in this objection. Upon being assured that the then president and other officers of the association and by the delegates from Victoria that efforts would be made to find the pennant and deliver it up, the Westminster delegates withdrew their objection. The New Westminster club again won the championship in 1895 and thereby became entitled to hold the pennant absolutely. But again Mr. Ellis failed to produce it and failed also to give any sufficient excuse for its non-production. At the annual meeting of the association, held a few days ago at Vancouver, it transpired that the Triangles as a club ceased to exist and that the old members of the Triangles under the name of the Capitals were seeking membership in the association. The Westminster delegates refused to consent to their admission unless the banner was first produced, and of course the new-old club protested, as did the Triangles before them, that they knew nothing of the pennant. It all happened before they were born. The Westminster delegates moved in amendment to a resolution to admit the Capitals into the association, as follows: "That we admit the Capital Lacrosse Club of Victoria to this association on condition that the pennant be produced to the president of this association before the first schedule match." They then returned to New Westminster, called a meeting of the club and laid the matter before the members. After a full discussion a resolution was passed unanimously approving the stand taken by the delegates and instructing them to maintain that position to the end. The delegates then returned to the adjourned meeting of the association and laid a copy of the resolution before the association. The Victoria delegates, one of whom was a member of the Victoria-Triangle-Capital club for the past six years, still refused to know anything about the banner. The Vancouver delegates then moved a resolution that the association disband. The president allowed the delegates of the old Triangle club, which club by a previous resolution duly carried had ceased to be a member of the association, to vote on the motion, and the motion to disband was declared carried by the vote of the Triangle delegates. The association, though not properly disbanded, will never be galvanized into life by the Westminster club. An association which cannot see to the carrying out of its own resolutions is much better dead.

We think that the gentleman who, as president of the Victoria club, became bailee of the banner, owes it to himself and to a lacrosse loving public to explain what has been done with the pennant, if such be the fact. Especially is this required in view of the fact that at the meeting of the association at which the pennant was accepted for competition, a resolution moved by Messrs. Eckhardt and Cullin of Victoria, was passed as follows: "That the club holding the championship pennant furnish sufficient bonds to the president of the association for the value of the pennant before taking possession."

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for allowing this encroachment upon your time and space, I remain yours truly.

H. RYALL.

Sec. Westminster Lacrosse Club.

A special general meeting of the Capital lacrosse club will be held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors to-night at 8 o'clock sharp, when a full attendance is requested.

BASEBALL.

WON BY THE PROFESSIONALS.

The game on Saturday between the Victoria league team and the Amities was a very one-sided affair, the professionals winning by a score of 18 to 5, and having an inning to spare. Darby and Kossuck won golden opinions for their fine work. Darby's delivery is very graceful, he fields splendidly, and has speed, control and effective change of pace. The infield work was up to the mark, two pretty double plays winning much applause. The double plays were from Babbit to O'Neill to Whaling. Captain Klopf at third and Babbit at short picked up grounders and threw across the diamond in a way that shows that they can be depended upon for good work. O'Neill might have caught Lenfesty at second if he had kept his eye on the ball instead of making the futile attempt to rattle the runners. It was coarse work. Patton, Whaling, Klopf, Kossuck, O'Neill and Gates had their eye on the ball. Partridge and Lenfesty made a two-base hit each off Pitt; who relieved Darby after the fifth inning. Lenfesty's drive was the feature of the game. The Amities did not steal a base, consequently Kossuck had no opportunity to test his throwing. Lenfesty was wild, allowing twelve men to trot to first on called balls. Jack Hannan was slightly off when behind the bat, but considering that he has not played ball for a number of seasons, his catching was very creditable. Jack could easily get into shape. But one hit was made off Darby and five off Pitt. Duck, Huxtable, Partridge and Napier Gowen fielded in fine style. Duck had three flies and Huxtable two, whilst the catch of C. N. Gowen in the right was aplauded loudly and long.

THE GUN.

On Saturday F. S. Maclure succeeded in retaining the leading in the shoot for the Dudgeon cup, with a score of 23 out of 25. C. W. Minor was second with 22. The final contest takes place on Saturday. The following summary shows the standing of the competitors:

F. S. Maclure	20-20-23—63
C. W. Minor	20-18-22—60
W. H. Adams	19-19-19—57
B. H. John	16-19-20—55

CHESS.

The following is the standing of the players in the Victoria chess club tournament, now in progress for two weeks:

	Won.	Lost.
Geo. Langley	2	0
E. A. Wolff	2	0
W. Scowcroft	4 1-2	1-2
B. Goward	2 1-2	1-2
R. H. Johnston	3	1
P. D. Goepel	3	2
T. Lawrie	1	1
A. S. Brown	1-2	1-2
P. T. Johnston	2	5
C. A. Lombard	1	6
C. E. Clarke	0	1

CRICKET.

The Victoria Cricket Club has secured good practise grounds situated on Cook and Richardson streets. They will be put in shape for practice during the coming week. Mr. F. B. Pemberton has also kindly consented to allow the club to play its matches on the grounds used by the Golf players at Oak Bay. A pitch will be prepared there as soon as possible. A schedule of games will be so arranged that the first eleven and second eleven shall play their home matches on alternate weeks.

GERMANY TAKES A HAND.

If Any South African Pie is Going She Wants a Slice.

Zanzibar, April 20.—Steamers full of German troops are passing here daily on the way to Tanga, in German East Africa. It is supposed that trouble is expected with the insurgent chief Mbarukasiz.

BICYCLE FACTORY BURNED.

Dauntless Factory of Toledo, Ohio, Goes Up In Smoke.

Toledo, Ohio, April 20.—By an explosion of a barrel of gasoline in the Dauntless bicycle factory, the entire plant was wrecked, and about 2,000 bicycles lost. The fire communicated to the Toledo machine and tool works, where many valuable patterns were ruined. Many cannot be replaced.

The loss will amount to $40,000, with an insurance of $30,000. The second explosion, supposed to be that of enamelling fluid, caused the rear and side walls to fall, the engineer having a narrow escape from being crushed. The loss on the bicycle factory and the plant is $110,000, insurance estimated at $55,000.

—As baldness makes one look prematurely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Ayer's Hair Vigor is confidently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other dressing.

AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Wilson Yesterday Afternoon.

At the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the Reformed Episcopal church, said he was glad to be with men so he could talk something solid to them. He then started off on the necessity of a revelation, and incidentally on miracles and prophecy. But brevity being the soul of wit, and time being short, half an hour being his limit for an address, he compressed many good things in a small space. To thinking men their duties and destiny were subjects of paramount importance. The question, should God leave man in the dark, or give him revelation of his will? undoubtedly should be answered in the affirmative to the latter part. If His revelation is in the world anywhere, we should find it. The character of that revelation will speak for itself. Our earthly father would not leave his child in darkness without a chart, guide or lantern. Neither has our heavenly father. We have a chart upheld by the power of miracles and prophecy. The doctor said the religions of the world did not arise as some asserted from fetichism, from cat or crocodile worship. If, said he, we explore the Vedas of India, we will find that they had the same religion as Abraham, including responsibility to God, belief in sacrifices and redemption. He would not discuss miracles, but take prophecy that was being fulfilled to-day in Egypt. The Bible has asserted that no prince of her own shall reign over Egypt. Cleopatra was a Greek; after the Grecians, the Romans ruled over her. Then the Mamelukes were Caucasians. Conquered by Napoleon, she was under the French, and now under England. The prophecy is now under course of fulfillment. That here ought to be a revelation to man is sufficiently clear to all intelligent men. One of the books, Daniel, was at variance with secular history for hundreds of years (2300) for asserting that Belshazzar was the last of her kings, while Scipio, writing two hundred years after the event, gave his father as the last king, and he was not slain, but in 1854 a clay tablet was found stating that Belshazzar reigned with his father and that Daniel, on interpreting the handwriting, was to be the third ruler of the kingdom, was evidently because Belshazzar was second. The doctor then compared moral teaching with mathematical. One we had to receive, while moral truths were optional, not being forced. If men are corrupt they get even to believe a lie.

General Secretary Carter, for those present, expressed a desire for more lectures of the same sort from the doctor. The president, Mr. Bone, was also present.

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

Marriage of Princess Alexandria and Prince Ernest.

Coburg, April 20.—The wedding of Empress Alexandria of Saxe-Coburg, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), to hereditary prince Ernest, of Hohenlohe-Langenburg took place to-day.

The civil ceremony occurred at 10:30 a.m., the witnesses being the Duke of York and the Grand Duke Paul of Russia. The procession then formed to proceed to the Castle church at 11 o'clock. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha conducted the Empress of Germany to the church and the Emperor of Germany escorted the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. At the moment of the exchange of the ring an artillery salute was fired. The wedding breakfast took place in the throne room.

Derangements of the liver with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One in a dose. Try them.

AN INDICATION OF FOUL AIR.

"In the Zurich industrial exposition," says Gaea (Leipsic, January), an air-tester is exhibited, which shows whether and in what degree the air in a workshop is contaminated. The apparatus consists of an airtight closed glass vessel filled with red fluid. Through a glass tube that dips into the liquid and is bent at the top a drop falls every 100 seconds on a cord that hangs beneath, and that is somewhat stretched by a weight. The fluid from which the drop comes has the property of changing its red color to white by the action of carbonic acid. The more carbonic acid there is in the air the quicker this change takes place. If the air is very foul the drop becomes white at the upper end of the cord, while the change of color corresponding to a slight proportion of carbonic acid does not take place till the drop has run farther along the cord. The exact condition of the air can be ascertained by observing a scale that is placed alongside the cord and that is divided into convenient parts, bearing the designations, 'extremely bad,' 'very bad,' 'passable,' 'pure.' This is surely a useful device, and should be found in every factory, every workshop, and every place where persons are crowded together."

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I have taken Ayer's Pills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach and Liver

troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. They are easy to take, and

Are the Best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—MRS. MAY JOHNSON, 368 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

Look at the Snaps In Our Windows

Dr. Jim's South African Gem Scarf Pins, Studs, Ear Rings and Rings	$ 25 to $ 50
Ladies' Blouse Sets	25 to 1 00
Solid Silver, Belt Pins	15 to 25
Solid Silver Belt Buckles	75 to 2 75
Solid Silver Thimbles	25
A Fine Watch, guaranteed, at	3 00

EVERYTHING MUST GO.

Jewellery Manufactured. - Watches Repaired.

DAVIDSON BROS., Jewellers.

REASSURING REPORTS.

Latest Reports From Buluwayo Are Less Serious.

London, April 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says that better news was received from Buluwayo today by the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. A wagon train of provisions from the South is said to have succeeded in the endeavor to enter the beleaguered town, and that reinforcements from Mafeking are reported to have been advancing rapidly without obstruction.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—C E Shortley, J Holland, Geo Powell, T Wheeler, A A Aaranson, Mrs Askew, E Delnce, W E McCormack, J B Elliott, G C Hinton, J O Graham, T M Henderson, J J Shallcross, C E Dickinson, Wm Thompson, Lee Sam, Capt Rogers, Jas Orr, Miss Askew, J E W Macfarlane, J J Blake, Mrs Blake, T M N Jones, T J Trapp, E P Davies, A J McColl, Mrs R H Poole, Capt Frank White, Miss Tapley, W Wood, F C Gambel, Reezo Sano, E M Gault, W Lowe.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—John Downs, A E Goodman and wife, W Livesley, J A Atkins, H C Rogers, Wm McPherson, Wm Hogaaan, H B Rogers, F Coombs and wife, H Welch, D Henderson, M S Lowenthal and wife, Ada Gardner, L A Walker, wife, and child, Hank Zikle, H Blackman, J P Gleason, F N Price, Wm Stewart, H W Graves, R N Aukney, C B Smith, Rob. Kehoe, W J Livesley, Wm McPherson, H Welch, H J Smith, J McCallum, J McClellan, Madame A Lucy, G F Jeannett, F J Claxton, T Christian, W Deck, W Godard, W H Batchelor, W A Scott, Robert Fraser, Leo Knoblauch, Al Vanderwecken, W B Strait, P C Armstrong A Barclay, and Sinbad company.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Miss Folger, F. Neial, W Robertson, W H Perry, A P L Turner, R Croft.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Pither & L, J Piercy, R H McMillan, Lenz & Leizer, Lowenberg & Co, E G Prior & Co, Langley & Co, Stevens & Jenkins, T N Hibben & Co, Challoner & Mitchell, McGregor & Son, Hall & G, L Foster, G R Jackson, Weller Bros, P R Smith, Bank of Montreal, A B Erskine, W D Kinnaird, Stockham & Dawley, Okell & M, F J Hall, H B Co, Capt. Flumerfelt, J A Johnston, D Morrisey, S Shore, Nicholles & R, A Sheret, R W Higginbotham, S Leiser, Dom Ex Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Dean & H, McMillan & H, Watson & H, J Rosenberger, S Leiser, Wilson Bros, L Goodacre, Erskine W & Co, J P Sarantus, McMillan & H, Winch & B, O Skrine & Co, C D Given, Geo Morrison & Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Geo. R. Jackson, T N Hibben, J D, Vic Theatre, Onions & P, J H Todd & Son, C W Rogers.

DIED.

JONES—At residence, 261 Johnson street, on 20th inst., Charles Jones, aged 76 years, a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

Funeral will take place from late residence on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 10:30 a.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

HALL—At "Norwood," Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B. C., on the 19th inst., Dr. John Hall, a native of Lincoln, England, aged 79.

Notice of funeral later.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report

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